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In order to increase the value of the DIGEST, as a repository of contemporaneous thought and opinion, every subscriber will be furnished with a complete and minute INDEX of each volume.

## The Reviews.

### POLITICAL.

#### THE RACE PROBLEM.

PROF. W. S. SCARBOROUGH, A. M.

*The Arena, Boston, October.*

THIS question, improperly styled the negro "problem," is in reality the white man's question. From the negro's standpoint, the conditions that usually enter into a problem are absent, and therefore the wonder is, why all this discussion in regard to the blacks, why this confusion, these sectional differences, this bitter strife concerning the negro's rights—his citizenship.

The blacks are quietly disposed, and inclined to accept any amicable terms of peace that may be proposed by either North or South, in the interest of the common good. They are not aggressive nor vindictive, nor are they hostile to national prosperity. Negro supremacy or negro domination is a thought entirely foreign to their plans, and those who would insinuate that the demand for fair play is a cry for this or social equality, do not understand the negro or his desires in the matter. His demand for fair play is a reasonable one.

But when we stop to think about it, it occurs to us, as not being so very strange, for intolerance is largely a characteristic

of the American people. Jews and Chinese are, equally with the negro, ostracised in deference to race prejudice. What a commentary upon our boasted American civilization, when in the face of all this we read what economists affirm: "the more civilized a country, the more tolerant it becomes."

Senators Hampton, Butler, Eustis, Morgan, Colquitt and other Southern statesmen have declared it to be their opinion, that the two races can never live together in peace, and further, that there will never be an amicable adjustment of affairs as long as the negro essays to exercise the rights of citizenship. He must be satisfied with the place assigned him, however humble, however menial, despite any ambition to rise above the sphere laid out for him. Is this tolerance? If so, then such condition alone can never solve the race problem to the satisfaction of either party. Twenty-five years of school privileges have changed the negro. It is now as impossible for him to revert to his former position as to change his skin. From the standpoint involving such a condition, the deportation of the entire race of color is the only alternative to which we may look for a solution of this vexed question. I have never looked with much favor on emigration, whether forced or voluntary. I have believed that colonization of any kind meant death to the negro; but I do favor removal from the South to the West. A scattering of the population over the United States would, in my opinion, do him untold good within the next twenty-five years. Then, if it be found impossible to live there, I would favor a general migration to Africa. American prejudice is now almost greater than the negro can bear—North as well as South. There is very little difference as to quantity.

The recent Mohonk Conference, called to consider the moral, intellectual, and social condition of the negro, with the negro *in persona* left out, convinces me, that there is a great deal of insincerity on the part of many so-called advocates of the race, and that much of the zeal that we see is, the outgrowth of a desire for notoriety, rather than for the actual improvement of the condition of the race in question. "There is," as Judge Fenner remarked, "a general disposition to do something to, or with, or for the negro, but none to consult him as to what he deems best for his own interest." The most ridiculous feature of the Mohonk Conference was, that the negro's views of the negro question were given by a white man. Why not let the negro speak for himself? Let him plead his own cause, and give his own views, relative to those issues which are as vital to him as to any American citizen.

The plea that the negro is incompetent for self-government, is only advanced to prove that the South must be left to manage this problem as it desires; that it is dangerous to allow the blacks to exercise their constitutional rights, and to rouse resistance against Federal supervision. Right here let me say, the Bill for this last makes no provision for usurpation of powers, such as is claimed by its opponents, and if it did, such usurpation could not take place. It is true that it alone will not solve the problem; though it will eliminate some of the perplexing political features. The main question is: *How shall we adjust the political relations between the blacks and the whites, so as to promote the general interests of all?* To this question we should stick; but in passing let me reaffirm what I have said elsewhere as to the matter of negro suffrage. To have failed to give the blacks the right of suffrage, or to deprive them of it even now, and yet at the same time to permit them to remain within the State, yet not of the State, without voice or vote, would precipitate far more serious trouble than would the so-called negro supremacy. The solid South might be broken, but the solid negro ele-

ment, with a gathering enmity, intensified by this great wrong, would prove a most formidable force against law.

It is not the segregation of the negro that is intensifying his race prejudice, so much as it is the injustice done him in depriving him of his rights, and the cruelties, from ostracism to murder, to which he is subject. To accept the inevitable, forget the past, overlook present mistakes, and provide against further ill-feeling and friction, seems to be the only wise and discreet policy which can be carried out.

To assert arrogantly, not only the present superior advancement of the whites as a race, but the determination not to allow the negro to rise to equal heights, is only to sound continually the tocsin of war, to throw down the gauntlet which a rapidly growing intelligence will pick up, and prepare to measure arms in achievement. There are two parties interested in the solution of this great problem, and the views of both must be considered.

The present seems dark to the negro, but there is hope for the future. America has been, and despite legislation will be, the gathering place of the nations. Its future must be worked out by a harmonious working together of its heterogeneous population. Let the thundering of right and truth come from friend or foe, and let the negro stand firm in the belief expressed by Fred. Douglass—"God and I make a majority." If the South and North, white and black, will unite on lines of justice and humanity to man, the race question will work out its own solution, with the least friction and the best results.

#### THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

B. D. MACKENZIE.

*Gentleman's Magazine, London, October.*

A GREAT deal of unprofitable controversy has been carried on, both here in England and abroad, for some years now, on what is called the "Silver Question." Whether we assign the result to the action of natural causes, or to political or national movements, it has very seriously affected the commercial movements of gold and silver. The key to the position lies in the following figures taken from the report of the recent Currency Commission, which show the enormous rise in the production of silver from the mines for two periods, with the value in Sterling.

Annual average 1851-5	886,115 Kilogrammes,	£ 8,019,350
1881-5	2,861,709 "	21,438,000

This tremendous increase both in quantity and value, notwithstanding the depreciation, could hardly happen, without seriously affecting the price of commodities in those countries where silver was the standard of value. Gold and silver, as commodities, are liable to fluctuation, according to the supply and demand in the metal market; but as money, being the standard of value by which the prices of all other articles are measured, every variation in the value of gold or silver is popularly known as a general rise or fall in prices. Many affirm the mischief really began in 1873, when the German government demonetized silver to the value of £28,000,000, at prices varying from 59 5-16d. to 50d. an ounce. Very little has been sold since 1879, owing probably to the increasing fall.

Up to 1873 both gold and silver were freely coined in America as legal tender, at the rate of sixteen to one. At that date, gold became legal tender for all sums over five dollars. From 1878 to 1888 the Bland or Allison Act restored silver as legal tender, unless contracts otherwise specified, and coining at the rate of two million dollars a month.

From 1865 to 1873, the States composing the Latin Union—France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy and Greece—coined silver without limit, which became legal tender; but in 1874 silver coinage was limited, and in 1878 suspended. In 1881-83, a

foreign loan, mostly gold, enabled Italy to resume specie payments.

In 1875, the Netherlands adopted the gold standard, and in 1876, Norway, Sweden and Denmark followed suit.

This is a very bare and bald statement of most of the facts of the case. At the very time the production of silver from the mines had so enormously increased, owing to the action of the above States, the demand was thus seriously diminished. And conversely, when the demand for gold had grown in order to take the place of silver, the rate of its production was diminished.

Now if it be political or national action, as so many think, that has created the evil of depreciation of silver, let those same nations retrace their steps and undo it. We in England had no hand in bringing the mischief about. Why should our standard be tampered with to provide a fanciful and delusive cure? On the other hand, if these results are, as can be proved, the inevitable action of natural forces, the sooner all concerned accept the situation, the better; fighting against nature is a very hopeless task.

In 1847, when the California mines, and in 1851, when the Australian mines, added immensely to the world's stock of gold, no one doubted that the value of gold, as measured by the price of commodities, was considerably depreciated. But it was difficult to tell how far the depreciation had gone. It was one of those problems in which every factor was variable, every principle elastic, and every rule qualified by many exceptions. There was ample scope for doubt, and little room for dogmatism. Unfortunately, this variation cannot be distributed over the entire community.

The debtor, in this case, profited at his creditor's expense. The loss was mainly borne by those classes who live in leisure and luxury, enjoying the wealth they have inherited from their industrious or rapacious ancestors. The gain was reaped by the energetic, enterprising and skilful among the trading and commercial classes.

The present appreciation of gold is as yet slight, but apparently growing, and will have exactly opposite effects. It is now the creditor's turn to profit, and the "toilers and spinners" will have to pay for the benefit of the wealthy and luxurious. No amount of sagacity or forethought can avert either depreciation or appreciation in the standard of value, when it is due to natural causes. They are calamities that must be borne with patience, like bad weather or the east wind.

Our chief interest in the silver question is the manner and degree in which it affects the people of India. The loss to India by exchange is not commercial, but political. The exports of India far exceed the imports; but the annual drawings on India by the Indian Council for the costs of English government have averaged £14,744,356 during the past ten years. Notwithstanding this, Mr. O'Connor estimates that from 1834-88 India has absorbed of the precious metals, mostly silver, the fabulous sum of £442,000,000.

The basis of trade between nations, though expressed in various forms of money, is, in substance, barter, commodities for commodities; the balance of indebtedness only is paid in bullion or coin. London being the great clearing house of the world for the settlement of all international balances, the costly shipment of gold and silver for the settlement of account between any two countries is often avoided, by the introduction of the debts of a third, or of several countries, into a single circuitous settlement. The daily average at the London clearing house for 1888 was £22,250,000. If these transactions for a single day were settled in coin, it would require 175 tons of gold, or 2,781 tons of silver, while the documents employed probably did not weigh more than a hundred weight. London occupies a position in the commercial world similar to the function of the heart in the physical frame; any disorder or unsoundness there works a speedy and world-wide mischief.



## THE ALLIES OF RUSSIA.

PRINCE DE VALORI.

*La Nouvelle Revue, Paris, September.*

RUSSIA is exposed to two dangers, internal and external—revolution and Asiatic invasion. Within, Nihilism—a political development of the Buddhist *Nirvana*; without—China, a country which contains four hundred millions of inhabitants noted for their reckless disregard of death, which can always supply five millions of soldiers, and which has during the last forty years been making rapid progress in the arts of diplomacy and war.

Threatened by two such formidable enemies, Russia needs to be reminded that she has two natural allies—America and France.

With the United States of America, Russia has not yet succeeded in making any formal compact—but twenty-seven or twenty-eight years ago the political situations in the two countries were analogous; the American Union had its revolt of the Southern States, Russia had its Polish insurrection, and both countries in their hour of difficulty were deserted by Europe. Drawn together by this similarity of experience, Russia and America soon exchanged fraternal salutations, to the great astonishment of Europe. Since then they have been so friendly, that in case of a second war in the Crimea, America's attitude would certainly not be one of absolute neutrality, and is sufficient to deter England from entering the Black Sea, thus making another Crimean expedition impossible.

Towards France Russia has always evinced friendly feelings. In 1815, for example, it was Russia that opposed the dismemberment of France by the Allied Powers. During the last twenty years especially, the mutual sympathy of Russians and Frenchmen has been so strong, that both nations have been desiring an alliance with each other. If there is truth in the maxim, *vox populi vox Dei*, the voice of these two great peoples on the banks of the Neva and the Seine, is doubly the voice of Divinity. In allying herself with France, Russia would moreover subserve her own interests; for republican France is the home of revolutions, and the friendship of such a country—an incandescent focus of freedom—would be a moral support to Russia in her struggle with Nihilism. Again, as one of these countries is placed on guard on the northern frontier of Europe, while the other is posted like a sentinel on the western confines of the Old World, they are united by the sense of a common responsibility, while separated by a vast distance, which makes quarrels between them improbable. Lastly, there is no rivalry between the two countries, because their spheres of influence are separate and distinct. The Czar of Russia, being the successor of those Greek emperors who exercised authority over the primitive Eastern Church, is regarded by his subjects as a religious ruler, to whom the whole of Christendom owes allegiance. France, on the other hand, rules that ideal world, of which the centre, as witnessed by the Exhibition of last year, is at Paris. Thus to Russia belongs the empire of Faith, to France the empire of Ideas.

In short, the prospect of a Franco-Russian alliance is so clear, that it haunts the Emperor William like a spectre during his eternal peregrinations, and transforms him not only into a recruiting officer but also into a purveyor of regimental clothing, for it would be hardly any exaggeration to say, that he needs a ship to carry his innumerable changes of travelling uniform. At present he is performing his part at reviews attired as a Russian general. It was at the meeting in Vienna that he and his allies in celebrating the feast of peace inaugurated the diverting custom of exchanging their orders and national symbols; and as if that was not sufficient to gratify the tenderness awakened in their hearts by recollections of Austerlitz and Jena and Marengo, they even bestowed regiments on each other. Alexander was appointed colonel of a well-known Austrian regiment, while Francis-Joseph was a

colonel in the Russian guards. The Czar himself presented to the soldiers of his Austrian regiment a flag embroidered by the Czarina, and addressed to them the words—"Soldiers, remember that you are bound to die if necessary, in order to defend it, and to defend your emperor and your Colonel Alexander." It is difficult, here, to avoid remembering with a smile of sadness, how the Russian Colonel Francis-Joseph defended his flag in 1854, and how the Austrian Colonel William treated the Russian Colonel Francis-Joseph at Sadowa. Ah! what a thrill of pride the meeting of these colonels would have caused in the heart of that Little Corporal, who was able to hold all three of them in the hollow of his hand, and distributed their kingdoms among his sergeants.

## FRANCE IN DAHOMEY.

*Die Matholischen Missionen, Freiburg, September.*

THE fame of Dahomey rests on the wholesale murders which form part of its religious rites and state ceremonies. Thus, great numbers of human beings are every year sacrificed on the graves of the deceased kings and, in spite of earnest warnings from the French government which claims a kind of protectorate over Guinea, in May, 1889, King Geleleh sent out his body-guard, consisting of 5,000 Amazons, to gather materials for the festival of his father, King Gheso, who died in 1858. The Amazons succeeded in capturing 1,745 prisoners, many of whom belonged to tribes and hailed from places, which stand directly under the protection of France. Last July the festival began. Every night one hundred prisoners were killed, and the warm blood poured out over the bones of Gheso. August 5th was the grand day of the solemnity. The balance of prisoners were all killed, together with hundreds of oxen, sheep, deer, fowls, etc., and the whole pile of corpses and carcasses was then buried, together with 50 living slaves, in Gheso's tomb. From a gorgeously arranged tribune the king witnessed the slaughter, and the representative of France he compelled to stand by his side.

January 2, 1890, King Geleleh died, and his successor, Bedazin, was said to be favorably disposed towards France, European civilization, and Christianity. But that proved a mistake. He immediately assumed the surname *Hoinboweleh*: "The man eater." In April rumor came that he was arming his tribes. In May he was reported to be marching against Porto Novo, one of the chief French stations on the coast of Guinea. A reconnoitring party was sent out, and the report was found only too true: Bedazin was coming in great force.

Having received auxiliaries from Kohoun, another French station on the coast, the commander of Porto Novo marched against the Dahomans at the head of 300 men with three field-pieces. In front of the European troops, who marched in a close column, moved Igbenis, the native chief of Porto Novo, with his men. Suddenly, unexpectedly, with the rapidity of a lightning flash, Igbenis was shot down and his head cut off, and in the next minute the French column found itself surrounded on three sides by the Dahomans. Then the firing began. For there was no fighting, no movements, nothing but shooting, from one side with the blind fury of a drunken squabble, from the other with the cool aim of the duel. Whenever the Dahomans pressed forward too closely, the grape-shots of the field-pieces made frightful gaps in their dense masses, but after a little wavering the gaps filled up again and the shooting continued. Towards sunset, however, the French had used up over 25,000 cartridges, and their ammunition threatened to fall short. A retreat was consequently necessary and was safely effected, thanks to the three field-pieces, but the Dahomans followed. Attack Porto Novo they could not, on account of its walls and the presence of the French gun-boats, but they burnt down the villages in a circuit of many miles. Agdjena, the granary of Porto Novo, went up in flames, and for several months all agricultural, commercial and missionary activity must be at a standstill.

## SOCIOLOGICAL.

### THE LABOR REVOLUTION.

WHAT ARE THE IDEALS OF THE MASSES?

THE HON. REGINALD B. BRETT.

*Nineteenth Century, London, October.*

In former days, Englishmen who thought about public affairs, whatever their ecclesiastical bias, and whose minds carried beyond their domestic wants, formed or imbibed lofty ideals. The aristocracy, from immemorial times, up to their meridian of power under Mr. Pitt, took noble care of individual liberty and of national fame. The middle classes, when their turn came to rule, proved themselves to be animated before all by Christian teaching. Their chosen leaders, Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Gladstone, have gloried in applying Christian ethics to politics, and have extended them to the domain of every-day international life.

But what of the masses of the proletariat? Are not their ideals somewhat vague and meagre, and is not religion, in a dogmatic sense, altogether beyond their horizon? Were a religious census taken in England with accurate results, what kind of tale would be told? In Canada and Australia, where it is attempted to ascertain religious figures, it is admitted that vast numbers give their nominal allegiance to churches, to which in no serious sense they belong. Still, if the masses or working classes have no religion, have they lofty ideals of state duty or national sacrifice? The great problem of the future for England and the English race, lies in the answer to the question whether or no the artisans, or laboring classes will develop an altruistic ideal. At present, individual effort among the masses is limited to some simple domestic aim. A man wishes to improve his own position or that of his family. Any idea of sacrifice for a cause, worldly or unworldly, is beyond his imagination. This is true of the vast majority of cases. Undoubtedly Idealism, whether knightly, religious or patriotic, developed slowly among the classes who formerly ruled England. It was a virtue not inherent in Norman nobles or in British merchants. It was the growth of centuries, fostered by the lessons of poets or preachers, and flourished, as the standard of living was generally raised, along with other standards of morals and ideas. Some modern writers, notably the author of the *Revolution in Tanner's Lane*, have seen glimmerings of the sacred fire in men of the artisan class. Mr. Tom Mann, whose name is now familiar to most readers of newspapers, appears to possess in a high degree, whether his aims are ill or well directed, the genuine intellectual enthusiasm and reach of soul which raise high hopes for the future of his order. Doubtless numerous examples could be discovered, but they would require seeking. Among the prosperous middle classes, the puritan spirit which is characteristic of them, with its narrowness and nobleness as well, does not require seeking. You feel it in the atmosphere which surrounds them.

Mr. Carnegie, addressing Scotsmen at Dundee, on the merits of republican forms in government, suggested, indeed, ideas to his democratic audience, beyond immediate material advantage. His reference to universal brotherhood, to a federation of the world accelerated by the spread of the English-speaking people, seemed to move the pulse of his hearers. It is certain that the only common denominator between England and the wider England beyond the ocean is that of Labor. If ever a girdle is to be woven round our England and Australasia and Africa, and the lost America, it will be by the hands of the working classes. Princes and peers and plutocrats, however willing, are powerless here. Though they have speech in common, the blood is not theirs. The common people of England, as they are sometimes called, may possibly federate the English race. It is an ideal worthy of the dream of a great ruling class, the mightiest of all ruling classes, an educated, self-governing people.

It must not, however, be forgotten that, if it is hard to find a man capable of using profitably and nobly great riches, to make profitable and noble use of poverty is rarer still. For this reason the sense of mankind long ago decided, that both extremes of wealth and poverty were undesirable, and were, if possible, to be prevented. Certainly the efforts to prevent them hitherto have not been happy. The doctrine of a political economy based on that curious type, an individual animated solely by a self-regarding desire to accumulate as much wealth as possible, has singularly failed to do so. The rich grow richer and the poor poorer every day; but a new school of economic philosophy condescends to admit, that men have other passions beside that for wealth. In this admission lies a new-born hope for the future. For the moment you abandon the firm ground that every man is the best judge of his own interest, and that his interest is invariably financial, to the exclusion of all other considerations, deduction after deduction may lead you into endless labyrinths of what economists consider false sentiment. Among the many forms of false sentiment very noble ideas find place.

The people, half educated, are anxious for guidance. They are bewildered by noisy agitators for and against their well-being. At present they look in vain for high leadership. Among Christian ecclesiastics Cardinal Manning alone has stepped down from his archiepiscopal throne, and stood face to face with the people. And of prominent politicians, who, except Mr. John Morley, has ventured to speak openly to them on the topics which fill their daily thoughts?

But where are the other professed leaders of the people? What are they waiting for? It is high time that others besides Mr. John Morley stepped into the arena. Ireland is, no doubt, an absorbing topic, but other matters besides Ireland are disturbing the surface of English life; and those moral forces recently called into active existence, are beginning to make themselves felt. The social relation of classes to each other, of labor to capital, of man to woman, of both to the State, are all destined to be tested by the new state power just feeling its strength. Is it not of vital importance to us that the guidance of this new state power should be in good hands? Material improvement, betterment of social conditions, more equal distribution of wealth—all these are aims excellent in themselves. But these objects, as they present themselves in a practical shape to men, can scarcely be attained, should they make any demand upon personal sacrifice, unless behind the effort to achieve them lies some strong, unselfish motive power. In former struggles Englishmen have keenly felt this stronger motive. Burke's appeal to the love of liberty was necessary to carry through the great war against Napoleon.

At the present time, is any question more full of grave import for the future, than to determine what are the deeper motives in the working classes to which an appeal can be made, and whether their leaders are willing and competent to make it?

### EXPERIMENTS ON BEHALF OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

AMOS G. WARNER.

*Quarterly Journal of Economics, Boston, October.*

EXPERIMENTS in the charitable provision of work for the unemployed may be roughly grouped in three classes:

1. Those experiments of which the primary object is the temporary relief of the destitute. Of this kind are most of the English and American experiments in giving charity work. In the United States the commonest mode of giving relief in the form of work is found in the Provident Wood-Yards. These are sometimes operated in connection with Friendly Inns, all relief being in the form of meals and lodgings given in return for work. In other places small daily wages are paid. A provident wood-yard, established in Boston in 1876, was, for many years, more than self-supporting. The well-



managed wood-yards and lodging-houses under the care of the Philadelphia Society for organizing charity earn from sixty-two to seventy-five per cent. of their expenses. The Friendly Inn and Provident Wood-Yard of Baltimore is far from self-supporting. Wood-Yards are reported to be self-supporting in Roxbury, Mass., Brooklyn and New Haven.

But these enterprises, while not specially successful as individual undertakings, are eminently so as relieving agencies. First the work-test keeps away a great number of applicants. In the second place the opportunity to work does, in a measure, preserve the independence and self-respect of those who receive aid. In the third place, if the management is at all good, the product of the work somewhat lessens the cost of relieving the destitute.

II. The second class of experiments are those of which the primary object is education, "the training of the incompetent population of the laboring class into competency," with a view to their final return to the labor market. It is in Germany we find the most systematic experiments of this kind, although some very useful undertakings of this sort have been carried on in England and the United States. Twenty-one colonies have been organized on waste but redeemable land, and one in Berlin. In these, all men, of whatever religion or rank, who are able and willing to work, to a number as great as each colony can possibly accommodate, are employed at agricultural or other labor, until such time as regular positions could be found for them. In connection with the colonies is operated a system of *Naturalverpflegungsstationen*, or stations for relief in kind, the object of which is to give to homeless applicants, in return for work, relief in kind, food and lodging. These stations, contrary to the practice in use in the colonies, are generally supported by public funds, obtained from the local poor-law authorities. The greatest defect in the present management of the stations is that many of them do not have work enough for their lodgers.

At present, the management of the German Laborers' Colonies is intelligent and vigorous. If it continue to be so, there seems to be no reason why they may not continue to aid the unemployed, repress mendicancy, and eventually lessen the demands upon themselves by the healthy diminution in the numbers of the class they serve. But there is no magic in their machinery. It will not run itself. It is entirely possible for a colony to add to the almshouse and the jail another over-crowded winter resort for tramps, and so to increase the evils it tries to lessen.

III. The third class of experiments are those of which the object is the permanent support, in isolated colonies or working-homes, of such persons as have found it impossible to maintain a position in the competitive industries of the time. It is not generally known that experiments on these lines have been in progress in Holland since 1818. These colonies in Holland are of two kinds. (1) The free colonies, the management and support of which rests entirely with the *Maatschappij van Weldadigheid* or Society for Benevolence, which has branches in all parts of Holland. On the payment of 1,700 guilders, any branch association is entitled to have a poor family at the free colonies in perpetuity. After admittance, any family can go away that wishes to do so; but none are compelled to leave except for violations of the rules. (2) The beggar colonies, which are semi-penal settlements, managed and supported since 1859 by the government. A person convicted of begging is sentenced for a short time to jail, and in addition is sent to the colony for about three years. Some are also admitted on request, and some confirmed drunkards are also sent to the colonies. Holland is much freer from mendicants than it was before the colonies were established; but, whether or not this is because the paupers have been isolated in the colonies, observers are not agreed.

Superficially considered, the three classes of experiments on behalf of the unemployed seem to have been failures. Yet

this amounts only to saying that no mechanical solution of the problem of pauperism has been found. No cure-all has been discovered to be sure; but at each stage of the experimenting some cases have been reached, some cures effected. And if the direct benefits to the unemployed have been fewer than was hoped, the benefits accruing to the general public have been clear and steady.

#### PRACTICAL SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES.

THE REV. CHARLES M. SHELDON.

*Andover Review, Boston, October.*

ON the 9th of March of this year I announced to my people from the pulpit, that for two months or more, by their cordial consent, I should absent myself from all so-called parish work. My church and parishioners, so far as I know, were unanimous in wishing me God-speed, and allowed this self-imposed vacation from them with the greatest good-nature, and a hearty interest in the result of it. During the time of my studies I kept up my Sunday preaching, and Thursday evening services, giving to my people on Sunday evenings the story of the week's work, exactly as it had been done. My plan was to put myself in the place of the people whom I wanted to study.

I divided the population of the city of Topeka into eight groups—the horse-car and electric-car men, the Washburn college students, the negroes, the railroad men, the lawyers, the doctors, the business and the newspaper men. It was my intention to live a whole week with each of these groups, living as nearly as I could the life they lived, asking them questions about their work, and preaching the gospel to them in whatever way might seem most expedient.

I began with the street-car men. I said to myself before I went out Monday morning: "You are to put yourself in the place of these men, as thoroughly as possible. For the whole week you are a street-car man. You get his wages, board at his boarding-house, do his work." I spent the entire week on that plan, in personal contact with the men on the cars and at their homes.

The second week with the college students was spent with the same motive and for the same purpose. I lived as much of the time as was possible with the boys, studied their lessons and engaged in their pursuits.

My third week, which was to be spent with the negroes, was extended to three. The first week I gave to personal observation of their homes; the second I visited the schools and spent most of the time in long talks with the negro teachers. The third week I gave to interviewing the most intelligent and prominent public negro men in the city. During that week, I also made some experiments to test the feeling of the community toward the black man. I asked an intelligent, respectably dressed young negro—a bookkeeper—to accompany me to different eating-houses, and see how he would be received. He was everywhere served politely and promptly, even when he entered alone. We next went to the Y. M. C. A., and I stayed in the reading room, while the negro applied for full membership in the association. He gave satisfactory references, but was politely refused on the ground of color, and that only.

I next went to live with the railway men, and in order to accomplish something definite, narrowed my territory down to the freight department of the Santa Fé road. This week I was obliged to put in most of my nights with the men.

My fifth period was given to the lawyers. I attended court, discussed cases, read briefs, and interviewed men in their offices. At the end of the week I invited the lawyers to come out to the Sunday evening services, and see if I had treated them fairly.

The following week with the doctors was similarly spent. I read medicine, went with the doctors on their rounds, attended medical societies, listened to their discussions.

The seventh week with the business men was made up mostly of personal interviews, in which I questioned them, as to how far they had made up any system of profit-sharing.

My eighth and last week was with the newspaper men. To get close to the life of that group, I applied for a position as reporter on the *Topeka Daily Capital*, and was detailed to do the depots, hotels and suburban works.

Summing up what may be called the results of this study is by no means easy. Tentatively I have grouped the results under three heads. (1) *The results to myself.* (2) *The results to the persons with whom I lived and talked.* (3) *The results to my own congregation.*

Under the first head, I feel that it is worth much to know a little more closely how men live. It has broadened my thought of men's needs. I am less inclined to judge men harshly or hastily. I find myself, from the discipline of those twelve weeks, constantly putting myself in the other man's place, and the effect of that is to quicken my sensitiveness to the man's actual needs. Another result to me, was the increased knowledge of other people's business, which enables me to preach to them better.

As regards the result to the persons with whom I lived and talked, I can say nothing definite. I cannot help believing that a great many persons with whom I talked and lived were helped into more thoughtful, prayerful living.

The result to my own church as an organization is yet to be seen. This much is already true as expressed by the most thoughtful. The look at the world away from the local centre, about which as a new organization we might too selfishly revolve, has been a broadening look. The advantage of seeing just how a pastor does his work, has been an educating process with many who never thought anything about it before.

For myself, it has made me feel that to preach Christ, it is necessary to acquaint oneself with the life of the world, with its poverty, its selfishness, its indifference, its monotony, its suffering, its joy, its heroism and its commonplaces. To know mankind is not enough for the preacher. He must know men.

#### SEXUAL MORALITY IN RUSSIA.

E. B. LANIN.

*Fortnightly Review, London, September.*

THE author of the *Kreutzer Sonata*, who has at last succeeded in shocking even his friends, has, it is argued, taken as types exceptional instances of sensual barbarity. Were that true, there would be ground for complaint; but, in fact, Count Tolstói speaks for the halves of two continents, and speaks from the profoundest knowledge. While he sees the rest of the world through the air of his country, he scans everything within it with unflinching and unfailing exactness.

With his conclusions we have nothing to do; but for the proportions and accuracy of his premises, this article, which was in type before he read his tale to a Russian audience, will avouch; and if not always with sufficient distinctness, it is only because the tenderness of English vision compels one to print cautiously from so dark a negative.

From ordinary experience it might seem, that chastity and the kindred virtues would be naturally encouraged and fostered by the adverse conditions inseparable from the lower forms of social life, such as prevail in Russia. But sexual immorality in Russia is not the outcome of the same psychological process, is not accompanied by the same misgivings, succeeded by the same twinges of remorse, nor socially punished by the same obloquy and ostracism as elsewhere. It is one of the ordinary incidents of an unchequered life, like marriage or the measles. One essential element of morality is wanting, namely, consciousness on the part of the actors that they are breaking through religious restraints or moral laws.

The foreign visitor to Russia quickly gleans sufficient data, to gauge with tolerable accuracy the abyss that separates Russian notions of morality and decency from those which prevail in the West. That ever-open book, the street, which exerts such a potent influence upon the education of the populations of towns and cities, tells him the shameful story. Vice in its myriad guises, or in its repulsive nakedness, is forever before the wondering eyes of children, who wither away by its touch as from the poisonous shade of some strange upas-tree. These sights taint the imagination of the young, excite within them a prurient curiosity about things they should not know, and make them fancy all nature as depraved as man.

In most countries it would be exceedingly misleading to gauge the morality of a people by the debauch and sensuality that prevail in great cities; but it is not so in Russia. There the phenomenon is universal. It is confined to no age, restricted to no class, typical of no profession. It is as national as the language or the music, and characterizes the peasant and the merchant as completely as the members of the aristocracy, who have ever been a law unto themselves. Nor is this surprising, when one becomes aware that the Russian grammar-school is little more than a machinery for bringing to bear upon children, in smaller doses perhaps than the parish schools, the influence of the streets. A lady who has devoted the greater part of her life to the work of education, as directress of a girls' gymnasy, or grammar-school of the Ministry of Public Instruction, deliberately affirms that these future mothers often spend their evenings in low concert saloons, where "they conduct themselves loosely—indecently." (*Graschdanin*, August 14, 1888.) With what criminal neglect must not the education of mere boys be conducted, if one may judge by the demoralization introduced into that of tender girls! Home influence, it is true, is sometimes employed with almost miraculous results, as an antidote against the strong poison of schools and streets; but not nearly often enough. A writer in an article entitled "The Modern Family," published in a Government organ, affirms that those families in which children are morally wrecked by the criminal conduct of parents are to be counted by "hundreds of thousands."

Thus, long before the youth is sent into the world to fight his own way, his soul is swept and garnished by parents and pedagogues, and made ready for the reception of a legion of unclean devils. This accounts for the remarkable precocity in vice characteristic of too many Russian children.

As to the upper classes, the so-called "good society," it is to be said that in no other country are the conversations and the interests and the aims of the men and women of gentle blood, high-sounding titles, large fortunes, and little brains so utterly frivolous, shallow, soulless. French society under the Regency, with all its cynicism and blots and foulness, possessed redeeming traits which are lacking in St. Petersburg to-day. There you find no fringe of intellectuality or setting of elegant refinement, to impart to glaring improprieties the appearance of eccentricities of genius. These people have nothing in their souls answering to the words duty, sacrifice, truth, or love.

That the Imperial family should have escaped the breath of detraction in this poisonous atmosphere, is as remarkable as it is gratifying to the friends of Russia. Yet notwithstanding this excellent example, the Court would compare unfavorably with the least respectable Court of modern times. It is an Augean stable, that a radical revolution might wash clean, but not any ordinary half-measures. A year has not elapsed since one of the fashionable restaurants of St. Petersburg witnessed coarse, stormy, disgraceful scenes enacted by some of the highest, fairest and most powerful in the empire, which, if transferred to canvas by a Verestchagen, would seem a gross caricature of one of the least æsthetic paintings of Adriaen Brouwer.



The common people differ in no material respect from their betters, except in lack of varnish. A parish priest writes in *Graschdanin*, August 12, 1889, as follows:

It would be difficult for Russians to become more immoral than they actually are. Children of thirteen stay away from home by night, spending their time in haunts of unbridled profligacy. . . . When they marry they separate, after the first few days, for a year or more, often forever. . . . All their social relations are permeated by coarse, cruel, brutal egoism. The husband robs his wife, the wife her husband, children their parents. . . . On holidays Russians are transformed into wild beasts, and even on working days they are unfitted for any social organization.

"The district courts," we are told by Pachmann, "do not look upon adultery as a serious violation of conjugal rights." "Such is the coarseness of manners," says a writer who has closely studied the subject, "that a frightful type of men are coming into being—men whose presence in a civilized community cannot possibly be tolerated."

The genuine Russian gentleman and the ideal Russian lady—both exist, and are to be found among sectarian peasants as well as in certain exclusive salons of St. Petersburg—are among the noblest specimens of civilized humanity; the refreshing unconventionality of thought and expression, graceful simplicity of manner, wonderful delicacy of feeling, generous aspirations and noble yearnings—might, if they grew to be characteristics of the Nation, effect great things.

But daybreak in Russia seems a long way off.

#### INDIAN CHILD MARRIAGES.

RUKHMABAI.

*The New Review, London, September.*

CHILD marriage. Infant marriage. Cradle marriage. Enforced marriage. What a repetition of words, and how wearisome these words have become to some of us! Yet how necessary it is to repeat them over and over again, in order to show how the baneful custom of child marriage preys upon the Hindu nation; how it affects each individual and the community at large; and what wrongs it has done to the people. There is no doubt about child marriage being a comparatively recent introduction, there being sufficient proofs to show that the ancient Hindus did not practise it.

Let us see, first, how the system and the existing customs of the Hindus affect the parents. All parents, as we know, are entrusted by God with great responsibilities with regard to the physical, mental and moral welfare of their children. Among the Hindus, the duty of marrying off their children has become paramount. From the time a child is born, the parents, especially the mother, have to assume an unnecessary burden, unknown except among those nations that practise child marriage. For the purpose of securing good husbands and wives for their children, they avail themselves of the earliest opportunity to get their children betrothed. In the case of a girl, this sometimes takes place on the twelfth day after its birth, so that the ceremony of naming and betrothing may take place on the same day. The parents whose boys and girls are not married before the ages of fourteen and ten respectively, lose the respect of the community. The father may not care much, but the poor mother frets herself about the future of her child, fearing the contempt of her neighbors. She is afraid to show herself in the society of her friends, whose disapproval she has, without any fault of her own, incurred for not having done her supposed duty. Many are her entreaties and prayers to God to remove this disgrace from her child. In the course of time this condition of things becomes unbearable to both parents. As a suitable match seems impossible, they are at last obliged to give away their girl to any man in the caste who will consent to take her, be he blind, crippled, or even insane.

Let us now see how child marriage acts upon the young

couple. The boy-husband, while a mere lad of twelve, has to face the responsibilities of a state for which he is unfitted. Very often he becomes a father at eighteen. If he be still at school, he is unable to concentrate his mind on his studies. He is already distracted by family cares. The burden thrown upon him is more than he can bear. If he has ambition, it must be given up. His education must be interrupted. He must leave school and seek employment in order to support his family. He must abandon at once all his boyish habits, and devote himself to ceaseless hard work. He has to maintain, if he can, his family, often consisting of a sickly wife and sickly children, and to pay the debts incurred by the marriages of these children. Frequently, too, he has to pay the debt incurred by his father on his own marriage.

If child marriage is injurious to a man, it is ten thousand times more so to woman. The girl, as a rule, is married when she is eight years old. From what she has seen of life in her small experience, she has a great horror of going to her mother-in-law. The mere mention of her name is often enough to throw the child into a fever, and she tries every possible contrivance to postpone her departure. She knows only too well the fate that awaits her. No play, no amusement, no kind words, no sweet smiles, not enough food, not even a quiet corner to rest in. Continually before her there will be the stern and angry face of the mother-in-law, who will find nothing but fault with her, and punish her in the most cruel manner imaginable—from slapping to branding and starving, or beating to death. Her only consolation is to tell her mother about the treatment she receives in her husband's house. When the opportunity comes, she pours out all her grievances with sobs and sighs, in the hope of getting redress. But, alas! there is none. The mother has no power to help her. The only consolation she can give is to say: "It was no fault of mine nor yours that you were born a woman. But since it has pleased God to send you as a woman into this world, you must bear it as others have done. As time passes you may find your husband good and kind to you, and then you may feel amply rewarded for all these present sufferings."

To live and die under the roof of her husband is the only salvation for a woman. She may have lived dreary years under her husband's roof, but she has not yet died there. As for living under it, the thought is absolutely repugnant. Life for her has not the slightest attraction. Had she not better secure the "complete salvation" as soon as possible? The end is easy. She drowns herself in the nearest well, tank or river, or takes a strong dose of opium. Thus is closed the brief chapter of sorrow and misery.

The only help for the state of things I have depicted must come from the British Government. True, it has undertaken not to interfere with the religious belief of the natives of India. But child marriage is not sanctioned by the ancient Hindu religion. It is a mere custom. With customs the Government has, to its credit, more than once interfered, in cases of Infanticide, Homicide and Sutttee. But far worse than these three combined is the practise of child marriages.

#### THE POPULATION OF FRANCE.

PAUL LEROY-BEAULIEU.

*L' Economiste, Paris, September 20.*

STATISTICS show that during the present century the population of France has increased at the rate of two hundred thousand a year; but that the proportion per thousand of births to total population fell from 32.3 in the first decade of the century to only 23.4 in the year 1888; and that of late the diminution in the rate of growth has been so rapid, as to justify the apprehension that in six, or, at most, in twelve years the population will not only cease to grow, but will actually begin to decline.

Of course, it is obvious, that an indefinite augmentation of the human race on a planet which does not increase in size would be terrific, if it were not impossible. When, therefore, at the end of the next, or in the course of the twenty-first century, the earth is at last full of inhabitants, a reduction in the growth of its population will no doubt be an advantage; but at the present epoch in the history of the earth any such reduction is premature, and in the present political condition of Europe it is a national danger. The relative attitude of the principal countries of Europe is one of armed rivalry, and their laws making military service compulsory convert their peoples into so many standing armies. Their relative strength, therefore, depends directly on the number of their inhabitants, and a decline of population such as that with which France is threatened, is to the country which is the scene of it a symptom of approaching political effacement.

## EDUCATION, LITERATURE, AND ART.

### "ABOVE" AND "BELOW."

A MYTHOLOGICAL DISEASE OF LANGUAGE.

HORATIO HALE.

*Journal of American Folk-Lore, Boston and New York, July-September.*

NEARLY thirty years have passed since Prof. Max Müller, in the first lecture of his earliest series on the "Science of Language," put forth the now famous apothegm in which he declared mythology to be "a disease of language."

The long controversy which this striking expression awakened has not yet died away; but probably the distinguished author would be willing to admit, that the phrase, if regarded as a complete statement, is too sweeping in its generality. His critics, however, must, in candor, be equally ready to allow that it comprises a large measure of truth. No one, indeed, can have collected and investigated the myths of primitive tribes, without finding frequent illustrations of this truth. Let me give a few instances bearing on the subject.

When the well-known confederacy of the five (afterwards six) Iroquois nations, which has played so important a part in American history, was established, about four hundred years ago, the three leading persons in the convention which framed the league were Hiawatha (*Hayonwatha*), who was born an Onondaga, and afterward adopted by the Caniengas or Mohawks; Dekanawidah (*Tekanawita*), a high chief of the Mohawks, and Atotarho, head chief of the Onondagas. These were all unquestionably historical characters, whose origin, qualities and deeds are as clearly retained in memory, and as confidently set forth at this day by the record keepers of the tribes, as are those of the founders of the American Constitution by the historians of our time. Yet, as might be expected among unlettered communities, each of them has become the subject, with the mass of the Iroquois people, of mythological tales, growing out of the perversion of native terms. *Atotarho*, a participle of the verb *atarhon*, signifies "entangled." There is no reason to suppose that this name was given to the great Onondaga chief with any personal application. It was doubtless one which his parents selected for him, in his childhood, out of the many clan names belonging to his *gens*. He grew up a man of extraordinary force of character, of a domineering temper, fierce, wily and unscrupulous in his methods, but with a firm determination to make his people the first of Indian nations, and himself their acknowledged and unresisted leader. By craft or force he put to death, or drove into exile, all the rival chiefs who opposed him; and he reduced several of the nearest tribes to subjection. The common people, among the Iroquois, have legendary stories of him as a terrible wizard, who, by some myste-

rious power, could destroy his enemies from a distance, and whose head, in lieu of hair, was crowned with an entangled mass of writhing and hissing serpents. In this guise he is represented in the curious "History of the Six Nations" by the Tuscarora annalist, Cusick. The old Onondaga record-keepers smile at the story and the picture. Similarly Hiawatha's name, derived from *ayonni*, "wampum belt," and *katha*, to make, signifies he who makes the wampum belt. This, also, was probably an ordinary clan name given to him in childhood, but it has led, among the Iroquois, to the belief that he was the inventor of wampum, an invention which was in use for centuries before his birth.

The myth concerning Dekanawidah arose, not from his name, but from an expression used by or concerning him. The names of the fifty-one chiefs who formed the first council of the league have, all but one, continued in use by their successors as an honorary title, precisely as the title of an English Peer is assumed by his heir. But Dekanawidah, who deemed himself, with some justice, the author of the league, (though Hiawatha had first proposed it), refused to be thus represented. "Let the others have successors," he said proudly, "for others can advise you like them, but I am the founder of your confederacy, and no one else can do what I have done." Thus he is said, in Indian metaphor, to have "buried himself" for the purpose of avoiding this political resurrection. His dying injunction has given birth among the common Iroquois to a whimsical belief, scouted by their record-keepers, that Tekawanita dug a grave and buried himself in it.

A still more remarkable Iroquois legend is that in which they tell, in detail, how their people used to live under ground and hunt only moles until Ganawagéhha found his way up to the surface. This story is explained by an historical account of the original quarrel between the Iroquois and the Hurons, and the wanderings of the former "up-country"; that is, as the streams run. The ridiculous fable grew out of the misapprehension of a word—They came up from below. The Hurons, too, whose ancestors lived "below" Quebec, have a tradition that they lived in caverns underneath Quebec. They even show the hole where they emerged from their subterranean home. This simple solution is a key to many mysteries. The preposterous tales which have amused and perplexed many travellers find in it a ready explanation. Thus the Hidatsa (or Minnetaree) Indians have a tradition, that they came up out of the Minnewaken, or "Devil's Lake," in Northern Dakota, and they add that owing to the breaking of the tree on which they were climbing out, some of their brethren were left behind and are there yet. The explanation is, that they originally lived on the river which is the outlet of, and consequently below, the lake. The "great pine tree" is the figurative expression, by which the Iroquois orators frequently refer to their league. The breaking of the Hidatsa tree was merely the disruption of the union, which had held the septs of their people together.

Through the wide-spread clusters of Southern and Western Polynesia, from the Hawaiian group to New Zealand, the belief everywhere prevails among the people, that their ancestors came originally from a country bearing a name which had many dialectical variations, all referring back to one original form; this form was Savaiki, the largest island of the Navigator group, better known as the Samoan Islands; but, passing New Zealand, the tradition becomes mythological. The people of the Marquesas believe that "the land composing their islands was once located in Havaiki, or the regions below—the abode of departed spirits—and that they rose from thence through the efforts of a god beneath them." Here we find in a single sentence a true tradition, shown as giving rise, through "a disease of language" to an article of religious belief. The Samoan island of Savaiki, or Havaiki, from which the Marquesans undoubtedly emigrated—an island far to the westward, and, consequently, in nautical



language, "below" the Marquesans—becomes, after the lapse of ages, a subterranean region, whence their own island was raised by the efforts of their deified ancestor, and to which their own spirits are destined to return.

It remains to consider whether the conclusions suggested by the facts thus brought together, may not throw light on the more famous mythological beliefs of the Aryan race; whether the Paradise above the clouds to which the ancient Aryans looked forward, as expressed in the Rig-veda, is not a glorified reminiscence of the primitive seat of the race, in its golden age, before it came down from the mountains into the plains. Similarly, it seems probable that the Sheol of the Jews, to which they return after death, is the dismal region around Ur of Chaldæa. It is to be understood that these latter instances are presented, only as probable inductions, and not as assured conclusions.

## TWO FORCES IN FICTION.

MARY D. CUTTING.

*The Forum, New York, October.*

THE word "supernaturalism" is herein used in the sense of Worcester's definition, namely, "the doctrine that there are in nature more than physical causes in operation." Supernaturalism in fiction, then, is the attribution of certain results to the direct or special agency of supernatural powers. "Psychology" is defined as "the doctrine of the human mind or soul as distinct from the body." Hence, the employment of psychology in fiction, is the taking of some doctrine of the mind or soul, and the lifting of it into so great preëminence, that the attention of the reader is concentrated, not on the plot, not on the *dramatis personæ*, not on the philosophy of life, not on the ethics of life, either as enforcing some special reform or as presenting a study or character, but on the specific doctrine selected. While most great novelists are psychological in their presentation of character and in their comments or reflections, there are few who have thus taken a doctrine of the soul and made that the arena of struggle and interest.

Let us first speak of supernaturalism in fiction. The instinctive belief in supernatural agency still holds, however knowledge may have conquered credulity, and still charms, however a cold common sense would banish its intuitions. As we look down the street, we know through the understanding that the lines are horizontal and parallel, but the eye is rested and pleased by the faintly-glimmering lights that narrow to a single point.

Of writers of fiction who have made conspicuous use of supernaturalism, Sir Walter Scott and Charlotte Brontë suggest themselves as representatives. Charles Dickens has also used it, but not to any such extent as Scott. Scott makes constant appeal to our susceptibility to the supernatural, both in "the creation of those ideal beings that hover around and overhead as airy agents and companions of existence," and in the use of those occult sciences and superstitious beliefs, that possessed the minds of the people in earlier times.

Witchcraft, demonology, astrology, magic, good and evil spirits, phantoms, apparitions, beings like ourselves but with supernatural powers—all are made use of by him with skill and charm, to bring about desired results. They troop in endless procession across the pages of all his novels, clothing historic detail with poetic charm, and "making a contribution of material to the hereditary British imagination, the largest and most varied since Shakespeare."

Scott invariably takes the reader into his confidence sooner or later, and explains the supernatural agencies that have wrought his purpose; but this merely serves as a healthful reaction, and the charm is not broken. Scott's shrewd sense is stronger than his love of the supernatural. Not so with Charlotte Brontë. For her, some occult relation exists between

the elements of nature and human destiny. To her, presentiments, dreams, apparitions, echoing footsteps, voices borne on the air, are all living forces. Charlotte Brontë believes in the supernatural agencies of which she makes such powerful use, and we yield to their fascinations, without bringing our superstitious instincts to the bar of reason.

But a new force has appeared in the later novel—the force of psychology. Taine says that psychology is lost to English fiction, by the intervention of satire and of a moral purpose. It would seem to us lost to French fiction, by too great devotion to art. Yet the master mind among French novelists, in his masterpiece, *Les Misérables*, has made signal use of psychology in the limited sense named. The law of the soul around which he builds his wonderful structure, is the relentless despotism of conscience. Nowhere in words has the human conscience been laid bare, made visible, palpable, as in that most wonderful chapter entitled "The Tempest in the Brain." Jean Valjean, from the moment when Bishop Myriel lets into his soul the light of an illuminating conscience, begins the perpetual weary struggle between his own security and virtue, the end of which is triumphant martyrdom. The tragedy of Waterloo, wonderfully as it is portrayed, pales before the tragedy enacted in Jean Valjean's breast.

Of English novelists, George Eliot is certainly preëminent in psychological analysis and comment; but she ordinarily makes use of it only in the way of interpretation and comment.

It is in Nathaniel Hawthorne that we find the master of psychology in fiction. His romances are the mechanics of the mind; there is little or nothing of plot in them. In "The Marble Faun" there is overhanging mystery, but no labyrinthine design. In "The Scarlet Letter" the entire action is disclosed in the first chapter. "The House of the Seven Gables" is absolutely without incident, though reviewers rightly call it a tragedy. With Hawthorne, all outward action is subordinate to the inner law. The arena of action is the human heart; the time an indefinite point. His characters, too, are tendencies rather than flesh and blood. They are impersonal, shadowy; yet they have existence. We see them, know them; we recognize them as the ghostly shadows of our inner selves. We see unveiled human hearts controlled by laws, which our mental consciousness assures us are the laws that govern our own souls.

While we may not credit Hawthorne with founding a school, he yet has two very successful followers in Robert Louis Stevenson and Edward Bellamy.

The prince royal of literature drew from his treasure-house both the supernatural and the psychological. It would be difficult to determine whether we are most swayed by the revelation in Macbeth of the awful solemnity of the supernatural, or by the contemplation in Hamlet of the incorporeal substance, not alone of a single soul, but of sublimated humanity.

## ART-VALUE AND LIFE-VALUE IN LITERATURE.

BJÖRNSTJERNE BJÖRNSSON.

*Dagbladet, Christiania, September.*

WHEN a novel or a drama or any other work of fiction has not reached the true form of art, at least partially, it has no interest to people who have kept themselves sound while becoming refined. Even an article in a daily paper or a speech from a public stump, must have a certain distinctness of line and a certain clearness of color, borrowed from art; or it will make no impression, at least none upon me.

But no form, even the most perfect, can in a work of fiction make up for the absence of an aim which points beyond the fictitious; no art, even the highest, can cover over the lack of a serious, moral intention. There is no adroitness which ever can fully conceal a rot in the heart; no wit which ever can fully excuse loose and slippery conduct; no humor

which ever can get a free-pass for malice and lies. The frivolous contents are always felt as a gap of emptiness, which the most insinuating style cannot fill, even if it used up all the sprightliness of the world.

Or, let me clinch the question.

There is nothing, absolutely nothing, which cannot be discussed and described in a work of fiction. But there are many things with reference to which it depends not so much upon how they are done, as upon who is doing them. He who undertakes to handle such things must have the power to smelt them down into a necessary and indispensable part of a large and wholesome totality. The wholesome in fiction is only that which, by its form and by its contents, makes us better suited to live, and adds to our life-power. Such an addition can be made as well through the art of the hideous as through the art of the beautiful. The evil which eats itself up before our eyes and the good which builds up the race from generation to generation—both serve to make our mind cleaner, more courageous, more full of hope; but in either case the art-value must rest upon a life-value.

Is this plain enough for you?

## SCIENTIFIC.

### NATURE AND MAN IN AMERICA.

SECOND PAPER.\*

N. S. SHALER.

*Scribner's, New York, October.*

IN the earlier states of man, the nurture places of the races depended for their effects on the presence of strong geographic barriers—seas or mountains—which might fend the people from their neighbors, and afford opportunities for the nurturing process which developed racial or national peculiarities. The effect of commerce is to destroy these boundaries; but while commerce and the industries on which it depends have served to break down the natural barriers between peoples, they have served also, in a singular way, to create other limitations of habit and action, which are likely to have even greater influence in the cradling of people than the old geographic bounds. It is evident to any one who has studied the varying effects of occupation, that the herdsman, the soil-tiller, the manufacturer, the miner, pursue employments so different, the one from the other, that men who follow them become, alike in hand and mind, specialized and unlike those of other occupations.

A German phrase has it, that a man is what he eats; we may better say that a man is what he does; and that persistent doing in one line of deeds for a few generations will serve to give character to population, in much the same manner as a thousand years of isolation in a peninsula or an Alpine valley. Indeed, the variety of character which occupations give to a population, is much greater than that which in the same time could be instituted by any purely natural circumstances.

I now propose to make a general review of that part of this continent which is occupied by English-speaking folk, with the hope that we may thus obtain a basis on which to foretell in a general way the divisions of character in our people, which are likely to arise from the variety of their occupations. In this general survey we have to consider the natural-employment divisions of this country, and endeavor to forecast their economic history. This task may advantageously begin with the New England section, a region which, by its geographic, as well as its economic conditions, is one of the most specialized parts of North America. This section includes all the tillable ground from Newfoundland to the Hudson, including the Laurentians, a region which in all natural conditions most

closely resembles the islands and peninsulas of Northern Europe in which our Northmen folk developed.

This is essentially the maritime portion of North America. Within its limits we find the largest extent of shore line for a given distance along the main coast of the continent. There are more deep bays and fjords and larger islands than along any other portion of the Atlantic border.

The surface of the whole region is mountainous; fully one-half of the region is fit only for the growth of timber. The tillable soils lie mostly in the valleys; they are poor and stony, but owing to the disintegration of the stones they improve by culture. At present the tide of emigration sets from New England to the West, but when the West shall be fully occupied, there is every reason to believe that agriculture in the northeastern part of our country will attain to something of the relative importance which it had in these districts a century ago. Moreover, this section has a fair share of subterranean resources, including a wide range of metals and abundant store of building materials. Last of all, it is peculiarly the seat of the great water powers of this country. No other part of the United States so well combines the conditions for maritime, agriculture, mining and manufacturing labor as this section. Further variety in the life to come is insured by the remarkable mixture of races, which include a large French, Celtic and Gaelic element, dotted with colonies of Scandinavians, Germans and Portuguese.

South and west of New England, we have another characteristic group of States in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. In this district, which is of nearly equal extent with the last named, we have an area in which the maritime conditions are less pronounced, the agricultural resources proportionately more considerable, and the mineral resources much greater, particularly those which are applied to the production of power—coal, petroleum, and natural gas. The physiographic conditions of this group of States afford the basis of a very varied life.

South of New Jersey and Pennsylvania we have the Virginia group of States, which includes the two Carolinas. The soil is the product of the immediate decay of the underlying rocks, and in strong contrast to the previously described region in which the soils were all deposited by glacial action. In the mountainous portion of the States of this group we have an abundance of mineral wealth, with phosphates in the lowlands. The plain section widens as we go South, and is semi-tropical in character. The resources of fossil fuel are limited, but it is everywhere convenient on the west, in West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. In the lowlands, the Negroes constitute a large, and appear to be, physically, the most successful portion of the population. The plains between Northern Florida and Chesapeake Bay are not favorable to the white man's development, and here the negro finds the most satisfactory environment. The upland section is almost free of negroes. South of Georgia we have in the Florida peninsula the most highly specialized condition on this continent. The maximum height above the sea-level does not exceed four hundred feet. The whole of the soil is composed of materials recently brought together on the sea-floor. The agriculture is destined to be limited to a peculiar sort of gardening rather than the ordinary field tillage. The tropical and sub-tropical fruits, the orange, the lemon, the lime, and tenderer sorts of vegetables may be easily reared. Owing to its insular character the climate is healthy. An advantage shared by this section with the highlands of the South is that the negro population is small. The climate suits them, but the character of the industries renders it improbable that they will take possession.

On the west of Florida and Georgia lie a group of States which face the Gulf of Mexico. Between Western Florida and Western Louisiana, and back to near the northern border of Alabama and Mississippi, we have a region of lowlands;

\*The first paper appeared in the Literary Digest of Sept. 13, p. 570.



which derive their quality from their relations to the Mexican Gulf. In this region the summer heats are great, and to the white population, enervating. The winter cold, on the other hand, is considerable. In this region conditions of soil and climate clearly point to a vast increase in the number of blacks. There is more danger of Africanization in this section than in any other part of the United States.

North of the Gulf States, and thence to the Great Lakes, we have the basin of the Ohio. The geographic limitations of this great basin are not sharp, but they are sufficiently accented to make it one of the most characteristic divisions of the continent. The range of climatal variation is very great; nearly the whole surface is tillable, but there are sharp contrasts in its fertility. The influences of soil are strongly emphasized in the contrasts between the so-called mountaineers of Eastern Kentucky, who occupy the soil of sandy carboniferous beds, and those who dwell in the rich grass country of the central district of the commonwealth. A century of culture separates these two sections of the same race. Still more remarkable, a soil-map of Kentucky would in a rude way serve as a chart of the politics of the people at the crisis of the Nation's history. Had all Kentucky possessed a limestone soil, there is no question but that it would have cast in its lot with the South.

There remains in the region east of the Mississippi another interesting district which constitutes a singular physiographic unit. It is the basin of the Laurentian lakes, commonly known as the Great Lakes of North America. The rigors of climate limit the operations of agriculture to less than half the year, but soil and climate afford on the whole as favorable conditions for tillage as are found in the Scandinavian peninsula. The mineral productions include carboniferous rocks, iron, copper, silver, and phosphates of lime and salt. The distribution of these resources of the under earth and the variations of climate in this Continental Mediterranean district, provide an ample basis for a great differentiation of the population.

From this slight glance at the conditions of North America it is evident, that east of the Mississippi, and south of the region sterilized by cold, the variations of soil, climate, and under earth resources, are such as to assure the profound diversifying influences which come to man from his occupation. This measure of diversity will increase with each step in the advance of civilization.

#### ON METEORITES AND THE HISTORY OF STELLAR SYSTEMS.

G. H. DARWIN.

*Century Magazine, New York, October.*

NOTWITHSTANDING the paucity of definite knowledge, many theories have been propounded as to the sequence of changes through which the solar system has passed. The most celebrated of these is that associated with the name of the great mathematician Laplace, and the philosopher Kant. It is remarkable that substantially the same theory should have been independently formulated by two men whose intellects were so different.

They both suggested that the matter which now forms the sun and the planets, existed in primitive times as a globular nebula of highly rarified gas in slow rotation, and their theory is, accordingly, generally known as the nebular hypothesis.

Every portion of this nebula of course attracted every other portion, and therefore there must have been a condensation at the centre, at which point a dense nucleus must ultimately have formed.

The rotation made the nebula fly out like a trundled mop, but the outward tendency was counteracted by attraction. This battle between the attraction due to gravitation, and the repulsion due to rotation, caused a flattening of the globe, so

that it became orange-shaped. The gas of which the nebula was composed possessed heat, the central part being probably very hot, and the external part very cold, as estimated by terrestrial standards. As the energy of heat was gradually lost by radiation into space, the globe shrank, and at the same time the central portion became still hotter.

In consequence of the shrinkage, the rate of rotation was increased; and with increased rate of rotation, the increased repulsion due to centrifugal force augmented the flattening of the globe, until this became more like a disk than a globe, and gravitation was no longer capable of holding it together.

Everywhere in the nebula, the gas was being pressed by the surrounding gas, attracted towards the centre of the nebula, and repelled by centrifugal force away from the axis of rotation. The attraction diminishes the farther we go from the centre, and the propulsion increases. If at a place near the edge of the disk-like globe, the attraction and repulsion are just equal to one another, pressure is not called into play in keeping the gas in its place; the gas which is outside does not press at all on that which is inside, and the inner gas may part company with the outer gas without disturbing it.

In fact, according to the nebular hypothesis, when the flattening had reached a certain degree, a ring separated itself from the equatorial regions. The central portion, thus relieved, regaining a more globular form, continued to contract and to spin quicker until a second ring was shed. A succession of rings was thus formed, and after the detachment of the last, the central portion, continuing to contract, formed the Sun.

Each ring as soon as it was free began to aggregate round some denser portion in its periphery. Subordinate nebulae were thus formed, which in their turn contracted and shed rings. The nucleus of the secondary nebulae formed the planets, and their rings condensed into satellites.

This is an outline of the celebrated nebular hypothesis. I shall now show what an interesting confirmation this theory has received from a recent photograph.

There is, in the constellation of Andromeda a nebula so remarkable, that its nebulous character was recognized even long before the invention of the telescope. This nebula was first photographed by Mr Roberts in October, 1888, and again on the 29th of December following, with conspicuous success. The result is of the greatest interest, for in it we actually see what Laplace pictured with his mind's eye. There is a bright central condensation, surrounded by ring after ring, gradually dying away into faintness. In one of the rings there is a region of greater brightness, which may fairly be interpreted as the centre of aggregation for a planet. In another place which is clearly more remote from the centre, although brought nearer by foreshortening, we have a brilliant, round, luminous ball, surely a planetary nebula already formed. At a much greater distance there is an elongated nebulosity, which we may conjecture to be a planetary nebula, seen edgewise, but in a further state of advance.

It is worthy of remark that the remote planets, Neptune and Uranus, rotate about axes, nearly in the plane of their orbits, and from the direction of elongation of this subordinate nebulae, it seems as though the like must be true here.

But while photography has thus seemed to confirm the substantial truth of the nebular hypothesis, it has failed to clear up many of the obscurities which surround the evolution of a planetary system. There is one especial difficulty which has led many astronomers to reject the whole system.

It is the very essence of the nebular hypothesis, that the nebulae should be formed of continuous gas, one part of which exercises a pressure on another part; for we have seen how gaseous pressure is instrumental in imparting the globular form to the whole, and how when the globe loses heat, and shrinks, it is just along that line where the pressure vanishes that the ring splits off.

Now, there is no perceptible trace in the solar system of that all-pervading gas, from which the whole is supposed to have been evolved; for the planets do not suffer any sensible retardation in their motion round the sun.

On the other hand there is evidence of abundance of solid bodies flying through space. When these bodies meet our atmosphere, they glow up white-hot with friction, and are called falling stars or meteorites. They are generally dissipated in their passage through the air, yet once in a while a larger one falls to earth. We thus know them to be strange looking stones largely composed of iron.

Here then we have two seemingly contradictory theories, a nebular theory which supposes the continuity of the matter of the nebula, and a meteoric theory which regards it as consisting of an enormous number of stones.

It appears to me that the two theories are not irreconcilable. A gas is known to consist of ultra microscopic molecules all exactly alike in weight, shape and structure. Although they are invisible they can be counted and timed. There are millions in a cubic inch of air, moving indiscriminately in all directions with great velocity. For example, in the air at a temperature of 60 degrees, Fahrenheit, their average speed is 1,570 feet a second. The temperature of a gas depends on the speed at which its molecules are moving, and the heat is generated by the impact of this cannonade of molecules upon each other.

Now, if we were to shrink to a ten-millionth of our actual size, these molecules of air would seem to consist of cannon balls flying about in all directions, at rare intervals, and at prodigious rates. Our idea of a gas is all a matter of the relative size of the molecules of the gas and of ourselves.

This theory of a gas affords the idea, by which I seek to reconcile the conflicting theories of the evolution of Stellar systems. My suggestion is, the celestial nebulae are drawn on so large a scale, that meteorites may be treated as molecules and that the collisions of meteorites are so frequent, that the whole swarm will behave as though it were a gas.

#### THE STUDY OF STATISTICS.

MICHAEL G. MULHALL.

*Contemporary Review, London, October.*

If political economy is the driest of sciences, the study of statistics is the most entertaining of human pursuits. The one deals with abstract theories, the other with concrete facts and figures. It happens, indeed too often, that the economist treats with disdain the researches of the statistician, or the latter assumes the rôle of an economist, but the two functions should always be held distinct. Of late years many philosophers have labored to prove that statistics cannot be called a science, and yet it may fairly claim to be one of the most useful of all. No other study is of wider scope, for it treats "*de omni re scibili, et quibusdam aliis.*" There is nothing affecting the welfare of the humblest member of the human race, whether as regards mind or body, that is not embraced by this science. It takes the infant at his birth, accompanies him through every stage of life, watches over his health with parental solicitude, and records every action till the moment of decease. Its sole purpose is to promote the well-being of communities, the comfort and happiness of individuals. It has no predilection for race or country, politics or party, creed or color, and it survives the cataclysms of Nature or the overthrow of dynasties. It is a silent monitor which no prudent statesman can despise, while its utility increases with age, and its language is intelligible to all nations.

To the bulk of mankind, statistics and blue-books are synonymous, and even among professional statisticians there is a tendency to limit the sphere of study to official reports. It has been, however, truly laid down by Stanley Jevons, that

statistics go much further, for "they occupy the debatable ground between ascertained facts and reasonable conjecture." The observations of acute travellers like Arthur Young, the estimates of Gregory King and Sir William Petty, of Malchus, and Malte Brun, command the highest respect, for the experience of successive generations shows how marvellously correct they were.

When Sir William Petty predicted, two hundred years ago, that the population of London would reach four millions in the nineteenth century, he was forecasting a reality visible to the mind's eye. When Arthur Young proceeded to ride through France, and made a rough estimate in each province of the areas respectively under grain, forest and meadow, he was so careful and accurate, that the statistics published by him were afterwards fully borne out by the census taken under Bonaparte. When Malchus made his agricultural and pastoral estimates in 1828 for each of the countries of Europe, his success was no less remarkable, his figures in every case being in the utmost harmony with the ascertained results by official inquiry at later date. As for Malte Brun, our only wonder is that, with the paucity of elements at his disposal, his statistics, as a rule, are so reliable.

The scope of statistics embraces everything in the animal, vegetable, or mineral world, in all their operations, past, present, or future. Theories are dangers to be avoided by the statistician; for if a man take up the study of statistics with the object of proving any particular theory, he is no longer impartial. As Dunoyer says: "The statistician's motto should be, '*Je n'impose rien, je ne propose même rien, j'expose.*'"

Army and navy death-rates, in times of war and peace, deserve much attention. For example: In the Crimean War the British army lost 2,840 men killed on the field, and 21,000 who died in hospital. It took 910 Russian shots to kill or mortally wound an Englishman or Frenchman, and 700 English shots to kill a Russian; but the havoc caused by disease was far greater. From these official statistics we learn also, that the proportion of Frenchmen who die, after amputation or other surgical operation, is greater than English or Russians.

The vital statistics of Europe suggest many curious questions. As regards births: Why are twins more numerous in Northern countries than Southern? Why are more children born by night than by day? Why is there a surplus of male births in all countries? Why is the number of children to a marriage largest where the marriage rate is lowest? As regards marriages: Why are English husbands younger than elsewhere? Why do widowers marry oftener than widows in all countries? Why do married persons live longer than single? Why is the proportion of married people in France prodigiously greater than in England, Germany, or Italy? Why is the duration of marriage longest in Russia? Why are 60 per cent. of marriageable women unmarried in Ireland (and nowhere else)? Why are second marriages most numerous in Austria? As regards deaths: Why do they occur more in winter than in summer? Why do attorneys die twice as fast as barristers? Why do shoemakers in Scotland live much longer than carpenters? Why have dragoons less death-rate on home-service than infantry? Why do soldiers live longer in Ireland than in Scotland? Why have infants in Italy double the death-rate they have in Norway? All these are interesting points, some of which have been explained, but others are enigmas that baffle the cleverest statisticians.

The statistician covers a wide field of research. Besides vital, there are commercial, financial, and agricultural statistics; statistics of manufactures and mining, of prices, wages and food supply; social, miscellaneous and speculative statistics. These latter must not be deemed imaginary, but rather calculable. Dr. Farr's discovery that the number of sick persons, at any time, in a given city, will be double the death-rate of the preceding year, is sufficient to prove what practical results may be obtained by speculative studies.



## RELIGIOUS.

## THE RE-UNION OF CHRISTENDOM.

THE REVEREND S. N. CALLENDER, D.D.

*The Reformed Quarterly Review, Philadelphia, October.*

WHAT is the true conception of the Holy Catholic Church? We doubt whether there is in the English language a more succinct, definite, and adequate formulation of this conception than Dr. Nevin gives in his sermon on Catholic Unity, from which we quote:

"The unity of the Church rests on the mystical union subsisting between Christ and believers. . . . We partake, truly and properly, in Adam's very nature. His humanity, body and soul, has passed over into our persons. We are members of his body, of his flesh, and of his bones. And so it is in the case of the second Adam, as it regards the truly regenerate. They are inserted into His life, through faith, by the power of the Holy Ghost, and become thus incorporated with it, as fully as they were before with that corrupt life they had by their natural birth. The whole humanity of Christ, soul and body, is carried by the process of the Christian salvation into the person of the believer; so that in the end his glorified body, no less than his glorified soul, will appear as the natural and necessary product of the life in which he is thus made to participate. . . . Partaking in this way of one and the same life of Christ, Christians are virtually related and joined together as one great spiritual whole; and this whole is the Church. The Church, therefore, is His Body, the fullness of Him that filleth all in all. The union by which it is held together, throughout all ages, is organic. . . . It is not merely the *all* that covers the actual extent of its membership, but the *whole* rather, in which the membership is comprehended and determined from the beginning. The Church does not rest upon its members; but the members rest upon the Church."

Dr. Nevin further adds in the same sermon:

"The life of Christ in the Church, in the first place, is inward and invisible. But to be real, it must also become outward. The salvation of the individual believer is not complete till the body is transfigured and made glorious, as well as the soul; and as it respects the whole nature of man from the commencement, it can never go forward at all, except by a union of the outward and inward at every point of its progress. Thus, too, the Church must be visible as well as invisible. Soul and body, inward power and outward form, are here required to go together. Outward forms, without inward life, can have no saving force. But neither can inward life be maintained, on the other hand, without outward forms. The body is not the man, and yet there can be no man where there is no body. Humanity is neither a corpse on the one hand, nor a phantom on the other. The Church must then appear externally in the world, and the case requires that this manifestation should correspond with the inward constitution of the idea itself."

The unity of what we are accustomed to denominate the Invisible Church, is a universally accepted predicate. The same may be said, in a general way, of the substance of the Christian faith, as embodied in the Apostles' Creed. And were the consensus of the cardinal postulates of Christian dogma, all that yet remained for the realization of the Re-union of Christendom, the task before the Church would shrink within very limited proportions, compared with what is involved in the true and comprehensive idea. The gist and difficulty of the problem lie in the outward, visible organization. The outward organization holds as a necessity in the constitution of the inner life. It is the manifestation of this life in its normal activity. The *form* at any given time, in itself considered, is not essential. This may be, and in the past has been, variable, in consequence of environment viti-

ated by sin. But there is an ideal form, and it is towards this that the Church has from the beginning been struggling, in the way of historical development.

The problem of Church Union is to gather together the several essential factors, now contained in greater or less measure, and expressed with varying emphasis and distinctness, in all the separate forms of Church organizations, and fuse them into one complemented and symmetrical whole. As tending in this direction is the wide-spread and serious earnestness, now so manifest in some branches of the Protestant Church, to re-study, revise and re-state their doctrinal tenets. This is re-assuring, and for it we are bound to give thanks to God. But this is only a preliminary, a preparatory work. What is immediately needful in the case, is to rise superior to the prevailing subjective, gnostic view of Christianity, and to realize, that while it is truly divine and spiritual, it is no less *human*, reaching and comprehending man, at once in his personal, social, and civil life. What our age needs is the concrete embodiment of Christianity in terms of human life,—in *human* terms.

What is needed for the realization of the Re-union of Christendom is, on the one hand, a Spiritual Kingdom, a governmental organization, comprehending legislative, judicial and executive functions, in strictly human terms, which is the normal outgrowth of humanity, as completed and perfected in the Incarnation; on the other hand, the comprehension of the individual in this organization, in the way of a free, voluntary, and joyous consecration, because of the common divine-human life which binds all in one.

The task now before the Church in the direction of the unification of Christendom, is to gather together the labors of the past, and the forces which have been evolved, and bind them vitally in an advanced organization. This involves far more than seems to be present to the minds of very many advocates of Church Union. It involves nothing less than the organic union of the Roman and Greek and Protestant Churches. The two co-ordinate fundamental principles must come to a general, harmonious consolidation.

In the religious world, the Protestant principle has been carried out to an undue—to an almost destructive extreme. The tendency is for the individual to arrogate it to himself to be the measure of truth. That scepticism should be growing rampant, is not a matter of surprise. The pendulum has swung to its extreme reach. And this the whole Protestant world is coming to feel. A reaction is imminent, and movements are visible on every hand indicative of the fact. Yet the interest which is now apparent, confines itself almost exclusively to the unification of the Protestant Church. This is a work sufficiently herculean in itself, and yet it is only the one-half, and, may we not say, the easier half of the task. Even in this half, such is the tenacity with which non-essentials are adhered to, that the outlook is not bright. How would the Presbyterian and the Methodist work together, when at the late General Assembly it was unanimously ordered, that the proposed revision must not impair the Calvinistic System of the Westminster Confession?

If we are right in judging of the future by the past,—if it is true that history repeats itself, at least in its methods, we may believe that Christendom is to reach its re-union in a way which has not yet entered into the mind of the Church. According to one prevailing thought, this end can be reached only after long and weary centuries of slow progress and growth. Against this, the Christian consciousness of the age protests. For there is a deep feeling in the Church that some great movement in the direction of unification is imminent. History testifies that in world-epochs God prepares humanity by a gradual education, a growing ripening for the change, a subjective preparation, and at the same time a marshalling of outward forces. When the crisis is reached, the hand of God, in the employment of human agencies, leads man forward by a way he knew not to the goal of his hopes and desires.

## THE PULPIT AND THE MINISTER.

CHARLES E. PERKINS.

*Unitarian Review, Boston, October.*

THE process of social evolution has left its mark upon every organized human activity; the pulpit, to specify, was once looked upon with a much higher degree of *traditional* reverence than it now is; and the minister occupied a niche in the social temple much farther removed from the place held by men of other callings than he does at present. This traditional reverence, this traditional prestige, has not altogether departed; nor is it likely that it ever will. But the disposition has become very marked, to weigh the utterances of the pulpit in the same balance in which the words of any other adviser or teacher of the public are weighed. And outside of his pulpit, the minister dwells in much closer and more familiar contact with the men and women of society, and the practical affairs which engage their attention. This change is not without its advantages; the earlier ecclesiastic, hampered as to the direction in which his mind might freely engage, gave additional emphasis to those teachings upon which he had liberty to dilate. Thus ecclesiastical authority, the authority of the pulpit and of the man within it, grew apace, giving both a position which, in its way, was eminent and grand, but leading in the absence of intelligent criticism to dogmatic statements of religion which are repugnant to conscience and sound reason, but which were accepted by former generations out of a superstitious regard to the infallibility of the man who formulated them.

To-day there is less of this solitary eminence—an eminence based so greatly on unnatural control of the processes of thought; but I am very much mistaken if, in real eminence, the members of the clerical profession have not achieved a place which is incomparably higher than that which they occupied of old. It would surprise any one not familiar with the facts to discover how large a share of the practical, free and earnest educational force in the modern world is at this day wielded by the clergy. A crusade to rescue the Holy Sepulchre from the Moslem could by no possibility be set on foot to-day; but the possibility of bringing the transfiguring beauty of the Christian life, with its grandly human ideals, close to human consciousness, is many times greater than it ever was before. In place of the ancient crusade, inspired by mistaken ideas of Christian loyalty aided mightily by religious jealousy and hatred, we see the beginnings of the modern crusade against war, crime, poverty, and every evil and abuse, inspired by the living spirit and the sound mind. The position of the Christian pulpit is such to-day, that it invites the aspirations of men of the very highest quality of mind and character. Its demands are greater on those who would stand within it than they were of old, though in many things so different.

The modern pulpit has a valid claim upon the attention of intelligent people, from the nature of the matters it exists to teach, to discuss, and to advise concerning, and the authority upon which its teachings rest. It has a claim from the special training and study which its occupants have gone through to fit them for standing in it. "All men are kings and priests unto God," but men studious of God's will, of human welfare, of the deepest needs of the human soul, may greatly aid their brethren, whose energies are of necessity largely confined to a single avenue in life, which they must cultivate that they and their families may prosper.

But the minister has many functions out of the pulpit. In joy and in sorrow, in adversity, trial, sickness and bereavement, he is the trusted confidant, the adviser when possible, the practical helper. A field of usefulness indescribably wide is his through the pastoral relation. In this respect, as long as human beings have social instincts, as long as changes and vicissitudes occur in their career, so long as human hearts

cry out for the friendly word, the sympathetic hand, the prudent counsel, and the earnest personal interest which no change in circumstances or condition shall cause to grow cold, so long there will be place and need in human society for the Christian pastor.

## POPULAR UNBELIEF: ITS CAUSE AND CURE.

THE REVEREND G. H. GERBERDING.

*The Lutheran Quarterly, Gettysburg, October.*

MAN is not born a believer. The human heart is originally a faithless heart.

Says the oldest Protestant confession: "After Adam's fall, all men, begotten after the common course of nature, are born with sin; that is, without the fear of God, without fear in him, and with fleshly appetite, and that this disease or original fault is truly sin."

It may afford us some comfort, however, to bear in mind that this original sin is not a necessary constituent of man. It does not belong to the substance of man. It is an accident, something that came to him from without; not made a part of him by creation, but implanted afterwards by the devil. It was he who insinuated into the mind of Eve that God was not good, that his word was not true, that he was not doing the right thing, that his word was in the way of man's progress and illumination, and the only hindrance to prevent man's own deification.

Unbelief is nothing new. It is as old as the race. The first man ever born of woman rejected the doctrine of sin and atonement. The great body of the race in Noah's time were sceptics. After the flood, unbelief endeavored to enthrone itself and its independence and defiance in the Tower of Babel. When in the fulness of time "God was manifest in the flesh," "He came unto his own and his own received him not." The religious leaders of his own people opposed, rejected, and crucified him. And when his blessed Gospel nevertheless went forth conquering and to conquer, it was violently and cruelly opposed. During the long night of the Dark Ages, unbelief again seemed to triumph.

Then came the Reformation, giving again to a restless, groping, and hungry world liberty of conscience, an open Bible, the precious doctrine of justification by faith and the kindred sound doctrines that cannot be separated from it without impairing its vitality. But again the deceitful and desperately wicked human heart asserted itself. Deism blighted England; Rationalism, in its varied and contradictory phases, poisoned the life-blood of the Church on the soil of the German Reformation, and Atheism filled France with anarchy, violence and blood.

In our own beloved land, that part of it which was to shape its institutions, mould the character of its people, and give direction towards its destiny, was providentially preserved from permanent occupation by the Romish zealots of Southern Europe. Its most influential colonies were those of the Puritans in New England and the Lutherans on the Delaware.

But has this nation lived up to its privileges? The first serious inroads of unbelief were made after the Revolutionary War. That war, like every other, was a prolific breeder of unbelief, and made the soil ready for the "Age of Reason." That book had a wonderful run and much to do with the sad apostasy to Unitarianism. The Mexican War caused a new activity of unbelief, and the soil was ready for a new apostle. Such an one appeared in the person of Theodore Parker. Then came the cruel war of the Rebellion. It brought with it and left behind it its full tide of materialistic unbelief. Its exponent and missionary is Robert Ingersoll. He is assisted in his unholy crusade by a venal and irreverent public press, as represented in the average daily and weekly secular paper—especially the Sunday editions—and some of the would-be high-toned great magazines of the day.



This blatant Ingersollism is especially bold and reckless in the West. Ingersoll is himself a Western man. Western unbelief shows itself in the large proportion of irreligious and anti-religious works in the book-stores, and in the hands of the news agents on the trains. It shows itself in the aggressiveness and activity of Unitarianism and other so-called liberal and free churches, which are only an inclined plane on which those who have a little faith and conscience left can comfortably unload them and see them slip out of sight. We can see the manifestations of western unbelief at our grammar and high school commencements. They are not always opened with prayer. And it is nothing new to hear a hopeful graduate defend Darwinism.

How shall we meet this bold and blatant unbelief? Shall we make concessions, compromise our faith, and endeavor to preach a palatable gospel?

Alas, alas! There are those, professed preachers of Christ, set for the defence of his Gospel, who elect to pursue such a method. And, saddest of all, out in the new West, where, above all places, the trumpet should give no uncertain sound, we find the worst of them.

Let ministers preach the old Gospel, the whole Gospel, the unadulterated Gospel. Let them preach it fearlessly, tenderly, lovingly, as dying men to dying men. Let them show men their sin, their need, their danger. Let them preach publicly and from house to house. Let them watch for souls as they that must give account. Thus, and thus only, can they stem the tide of unbelief. The world needs only the old Gospel to-day. It is still the power of God unto salvation.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL AND VICTOR HUGO.

DANIEL BELLET.

*Revue Bleue, Paris, September 27.*

WHEN he, who is now living in Paris, as plain Dom Pedro, of Alcantara, was Emperor of Brazil, he often visited Europe, leaving his daughter to govern his then peaceful empire. As he highly appreciated French literature and art, and regarded Victor Hugo as the greatest leader of French thought, he had a great desire to make the poet's acquaintance. Hugo was informed of the fact one morning in May, 1877, when one of the Emperor's aides-de-camp waited on him and with many compliments invited him to pay his Brazilian Majesty a visit. Hugo replied, that though greatly honored by the invitation he could not accept it, because being unable to visit those whom he wished to see, he had resolved not to visit anybody. The aide-de-camp bowed profoundly and withdrew, but he came back the next day and with due oratorical precaution, asked, whether in the event of His Majesty's paying M. Hugo a visit, the latter would return it. "I am really ashamed," said Hugo, "to reply so badly to such flattering advances; but in conveying my thanks to His Majesty, for the honor he proposes to do my house, be so good as to tell him that when the King of Bavaria called on me not long ago, I did not return his visit, and I consider myself bound by that precedent."

The aide-de-camp went out again, bowing still lower than on the previous occasion. One who did not know Dom Pedro would have thought, as Hugo did, that all was over; but it was nothing of the kind. The following day the aide-de-camp reappeared on a third mission, which was not to be his last. This time he said—"The Emperor would be disconsolate, if he went away without seeing the greatest poet in France. Can it be possible that there is no way of pre-arranging a meeting, of contriving an interview. Monsieur Victor Hugo goes to the Senate-house almost every day. His Majesty also would go to Versailles. Could they not meet each other in the lobby, then go into one of the offices and have a chat?

Nothing would be easier." "To that I see no objection," replied Victor Hugo. "Let the Emperor fix the day and the hour; I am at his disposal."

The delighted aide-de-camp saluted more profoundly than ever, and hastened to inform his master of his success; but this time political circumstances intervened. The crisis of the 16th May put an end to the meetings of the Senate. Victor Hugo thought it ridiculous for persons living in Paris to meet by appointment in the empty lobby in Versailles, and, consequently, he came to the conclusion that the project to meet must certainly fail; but he counted without the aide-de-camp, whom no rebuff could dishearten, the eternal aide-de-camp, who returned once more, and this time said with a very mysterious air—"A person who intends to present himself tomorrow to Monsieur Hugo, begs him to say at what hour he will be visible." Such a request it was impossible to refuse; so Hugo answered that from nine o'clock the next morning he would be at the person's service. Precisely at nine the next day the "person"—we know who it was—called. He was taken by Hugo to his study, and there the two men talked cordially, intimately, about everything, including literature, art, and politics. On this last topic the Emperor said—"I travel a good deal, and I don't see that affairs in Brazil go on worse in my absence. The elections to the Chambers are free. I appoint the ministers whom the Chambers designate, and dismiss them when the Chambers cease to want them. So, we keep house very well together, my only ambition being to surpass all around me in liberality." They went on to talk of domestic affairs, and Hugo brought two of his grandchildren into the room. As one of them was in the Emperor's lap, "George," said Hugo to the child, "at some future time you will recollect, that he on whose knee you are sitting is the sovereign of a great country, one of those men whom others address as 'Sire' and 'Your Majesty.' But the Emperor becoming serious replied—"My dear child, be careful to remember what I am going to say to you. In whatever part of the world and in whatever society your grandfather may be, there is but one sovereign, that is he himself, and one Majesty, that is the majesty of his genius."

Some days after, the Emperor dropped in unceremoniously and dined at Hugo's, with Ernest Lefèvre and some other pronounced radicals. When after dinner, the Emperor was going home at a rather late hour, his host conducted him to the door and before taking leave of him said—"Sire, in acknowledgment of the kindness with which you have overwhelmed me, I am going to express a wish which you will no doubt think odd."

"What is that?" the Emperor asked.

"Sire, I wish, and my friends here wish like me, that all other sovereigns may not resemble you."

"But why?" exclaimed the astonished Emperor.

"Because," answered Hugo, "if they resembled you, one could not speak ill of them, and they would retard the advent of the Universal Republic!"

### ST. PATRICK'S EARLIER LIFE.

B. W. WELLS.

*English Historical Review (Qtly.), London, July.*

CONJECTURE has been busied so long with the life of St. Patrick, that it is hardly possible to suggest a novel hypothesis in regard to it; yet by weighing the evidence, it seems to me possible to give greater precision to the chronology of his career, to show that the son of Calphurnius may well be the "pre-Palladian Patrick" of Ferguson, and to add to the evidence brought forward by Loofs, to prove that Patrick and Palladius are one.

The voluminous biographies of Patrick may be found in Colgate's *Trias*. The earlier and shorter documents are gathered by Stokes in his edition of the tripartite life for the

"Rolls series." From this book the citations of the present article are made wherever possible.

What was Patrick's age when he escaped from Milinc? He says he was captured when sixteen and was six years a slave. He must then have been twenty-two. If we suppose him to neglect the fractions of years, he may have been twenty-three. The Brussels Muirchu places his escape, *etatis sue anno xxiii*. If annalists are right in dating Milinc's reign from 388, the escape cannot have been before 394. The "Confession" makes the scene of his captivity *ducenta milia passus* from the port where he took ship. This is probably an error. The Scholiast says it was sixty or one hundred miles, and makes the port Boynemouth. Milinc lived in North Ireland, and the port must have been there also. He sailed thence three days with heathen sailors, and reached a land so devastated, that for four weeks they met no man and attributed their escape from starvation to a miracle. What land was this? Muirchu says *ad Britannias navigavit*. This might mean Armorica, but geography makes it nearly certain that the west coast of Great Britain was meant. Where might this coast have presented an appearance so desolate? The Scots had been devastating that region in 396 and 397. If Patrick landed here about 397 and was twenty-three years old, he must have been born about 374.

That Patrick came to Ireland in 432 rests on almost unanimous tradition. Accepting this, an interval of about thirty-five years remains. Of this his biographers tell an impossible story, and his own account is neither full nor clear. But it is clear from his own words, that he did not pass the thirty-five years between 397 and 432 wholly or chiefly in Britain. That he spent any part of them with Ninian at Candida Casa is a conjecture not intrinsically improbable, based on dedications of churches to Ninian in Ireland. If not here or in Britain he must have been on the continent or in Ireland.

The "Confession," which at least admits the supposition that he was in Ireland, implies that he was on the continent also, and internal evidence supports the view. Patrick's words allow us to suppose two visits to Ireland and one or more to the continent. They assert that he was in Britain, at the age of twenty-three, again after a few years, when a "*puer*," again when at least forty-five.

Tradition is unanimous in taking Patrick to the continent immediately after his escape *ad Britannias*. Muirchu follows the "Confession" and agrees with Tirechau's version of Patrick's own statement that he voyaged "seven years." We are thus brought to the year 404 or later. The interval between this and his final landing in Ireland—that is, about twenty eight years—Muirchu makes him pass with German at Auxerre. German was not *episcopus* till 418. Patrick would not have gone to Auxerre to study with him before that. The Tripartite limits his studies to thirty years, but makes him pass part of them with Martin at Tours.

What led him to return is not known. The vision of the call from Foehlad came to him in Britain after his return. The reason that Ferguson gave for his belief that a Patrick had been in Ireland before Palladius can be urged, *mutatis mutandis*, for an earlier mission of Patrick himself. *Probus* tells us this early mission was a failure, but the best evidence in Patrick's own words *Apud vos conversatus sum a juventute mea* (p 371), and again *Misi epistolam cum sancto presbytero, quem ego ex infantia docui* (p 376). Could a man write thus who had been absent from Ireland from his twenty-third year to his fifty-eighth year?

Many reasons point to the conclusion, that when in 428 the British embassy set out for Gaul to seek aid against the Pelagians at home, Patrick, whether in Britain or Gaul, could hardly have failed to have a part in it. If in Britain, he would have been the natural envoy; if at Auxerre, they could not dispense with his coöperation; if elsewhere in Gaul, they would have sought his assistance. But if Patrick had the

feelings for Rome with which *Probus* says he left Ireland, he would desire that German should go as the representative of what Muirchu calls *caput omnium ecclesiarum totius mundi*. Patrick therefore would have been glad to suggest his nomination to Celestine, and the Pope, had he consulted anyone, would have found no other adviser so well acquainted both with Gallic prelates and British needs. Nor is this a matter of conjecture merely. The Pope sent German *ad actionem Palladii diaconi*. Surely this is the Palladius . . . *qui Patricius alio nomine appellabatur* of the book of Armagh. The name Palladius, as O'Brien has ingeniously shown, is but the Latin for Succat, Patrick's youthful name. That this Palladius was also Patrick is stated by the reviser of the Parker manuscript of the Saxon chronicles: anno 430. Here Palladius, *vel Patricius*, the bishop, was sent to the Scots that he might confirm their belief, by Celestine the Pope. The Scholiast says that Palladius landed in Hui Garrchon, which is where Patrick landed, and that when driven thence he fared forth around Ireland as Patrick did; but, like Muirchu and other writers, it had no local tradition telling a consistent story of where he worked and what he did, and they all allowed themselves some license in solving it; but neither the Irish nor continental writers hinder us from identifying Patrick with Palladius.

### THE COOPER AND HIS CASK.

ANDRÉ THEURIET.

*La Lecture, Paris, September 25.*

WHEN the July and August suns have made the green grapes grow longer on the vine, when in the early September those grapes begin, in vine-growers' language, to mix, that is, to turn red and black, the owners of vineyards commence thinking of the in-gathering and of that essential concomitant of a plentiful crop—an adequate stock of empty casks. The air is rendered sonorous by the clink of the chains with which dirty casks are rinsed, and by the strokes of the mallet with which new casks are made and old casks are rehabilitated. On every side there is but one master of the situation—the cooper.

The cooper is, generally speaking, the reverse of a melancholy man, for he is too closely connected with the cellars where good wine grows old, not to have a weakness for what he quaintly calls his "September pea-soup." Besides, during the season of the year when his principal business is dull, he looks after and bottles his customers' wines, and this develops in him an inclination to be jovial. The cooper is an accomplished judge of wine—indeed, his sense of taste is so exquisite, that he has only to pour a few drops into his silver mug and suck them up with a click of his tongue, to be able to tell you the age of the wine and where it comes from. The cooper is an artist in his way, for in order to make his cask a fitting receptacle for a liquid so delicate and so changeable as wine, he needs a highly cultivated sense of smell to choose his materials, and great manual dexterity to put those materials together.

The cooper's cask is an elaborate structure. It is a sort of cylinder, of which the diameter at its extremities is less than that of the middle part, which in technical language is called the *belly* or *bulge*. Its sides are composed of *staves*; its top and bottom of *cross-bars*; and all these are held together by *hoops*. The wood of the staves and cross-bars must be hard, or the wine will be apt to leak; and inodorous, or the wine will lose the purity of its bouquet. When the staves and cross-bars have been sized and shaped, the cask is said to exist *in bunch*, but as soon as the work of *hooping* is done the cask is finished; it yields a melodious response to the last blow of the mallet; it is, in one word, *mounted*. Soon it will be filled with the wine that gladdens the heart of man; it will travel by land and sea; it will repose in cool cellars;



it will play its part at festivities, and then—it will again become empty and sound hollow. What a difference between the once virgin cask with a future full of promise, and the emptied cask, a heart-breaking symbol of a happy past that has vanished forever! The poet Gustave Mathieu knew the difference well, for he was a lover of good wine. On one occasion when he witnessed that melancholy sight, a dray full of empty casks going along the boulevard, he respectfully doffed his hat and fell behind the dray, regarding it as a funeral procession. The poet was right; for what were those empty casks if not so many bodies from which the life, once joyously effervescent, had departed, leaving them inanimate—DEAD?

## Books.

*SOCIAL ENGLAND UNDER THE REGENCY.* John Ashton. With 90 Illustrations. In two volumes. 8vo, pp. 388-377. New York: Scribner & Welford. 1890.

[From newspapers of the time and various contemporaneous authorities, Mr. John Ashton, known by several publications of a similar kind, has here compiled, in two comely volumes, a variety of matter, intended to delineate the social condition of England and her people during the period that Prince George—afterwards George the Fourth—was Regent. Long previously—in 1788—George the Third showed symptoms of losing what little mind he had. But the crisis passed over and he managed, though with difficulty, to keep his wits together until 1810, when it became apparent that his intelligence was hopelessly gone, and early the following year the Regency began. It lasted until the 29th of January, 1820, when, by the death of his father, the Regent became King. The historical events of the Regency were important, comprising the fall of Napoleon, his return from Elba, the battle of Waterloo, the exile of Bonaparte to St. Helena, the restoration of the Bourbons in France, and the war between Great Britain and the United States. Nearly all the illustrations are taken from caricatures of the time, and many of them very amusingly hold up the Prince Regent to ridicule, as, for instance, a valet lacing corsets over the Prince's fat paunch, while the latter is engaged in rouging his cheeks.]

In those days a murderer in England did not have to wait long for punishment of his crime. Bellingham assassinated Mr. Perceval, the Prime Minister, on May 11, 1812. The assassin was tried on May 15th, and duly hanged on the 18th. He must have possessed immense vitality, for it is said that after his body was opened subsequent to the hanging his heart continued its functions for four hours; in other words, he was living for that length of time.

When the naval encounter between the *Shannon* and *Chesapeake* took place in 1813, with the loss, indeed, of our fine frigate, the *Chesapeake*, but with the inestimable gain to our history of our brave hero, Captain Lawrence, and the precious legacy of his dying injunction to "Never give up the ship," George Cruikshank made the encounter the subject of one of his sarcastic etchings, and christened it "British Valour and Yankee Boasting."

The year 1814 was an *annus mirabilis* in England. It began with the thickest and most extraordinary fog ever known even in that land of fogs—a fog that lasted a week—during which mails were delayed and many accidents happened. The fog was immediately followed by very heavy falls of snow, unprecedented in the memory of man. Coals went up to any price, and the Thames was frozen over, a fair being held on it for several days. Ireland was that year "in its chronic state of blood-thirsty rebellion."

Already the English were discovering in the United States inventions worth appropriating. Under date of October 3, 1815, a newspaper says: "We understand that a distinguished British Officer, who had an opportunity of viewing the steam frigate at New York, pronounced it to be the most formidable battery of defense ever invented (they are to be stationed at all their different seaports); and the officer alluded to has, we hear, strongly recommended their adoption, particularly for the Bay of Gibraltar."

The Prince Regent, both before and after his appointment to the Regency, was a reckless spendthrift. A newspaper gave a list of his debts, which amounted to about \$7,500,000. The caricaturists seized upon the publication of this list to satirize the Prince, and one of the caricatures depicts John Bull standing before the Regent seated, and is entitled, "Answer to John Bull's Complaint."

As may be perceived from his dress, poor John is reduced to a pitiable plight, and he has laid his case before the Regent. To him "the first Gentleman in Europe" replies: "Why! you unnatural Grumbler! after I have done all I

could to get rid of your money, you still grumble? Did I not give you a *Fillet*? Did I not build you a *Bridge*? Did I not treat you to a smell of all the nice things at my *Feast*? Did I not sign the *Corn Bill*? Did I not refuse your *Address*? Have I not drunk whole Pipes of Wine, for fear it should be wasted? Have I not spent all your Money, because you should not spend it yourself? Have you not got the income tax to keep you sober? and, as for your Dress, the thinner the better for the summer season. So, Johnny, go home to work, 'tis all for the good of your country."

In the Regency were introduced the coal-scuttle bonnet, the large muffs, the short skirts for women, the waltz, the word "dandy," and also the barbarous word "dandyess," which, happily, had but a short life and has not come down to our day. The family doctor was pompous and not too learned. Doctors and clergymen still stuck to their wigs. Men gambled terribly, and cock-fighting and prize-fighting were still respectable and thought to be amusements worthy the attention of a gentleman. In the early years of the Regency bread was very dear, and recipes for rice bread and cheap adulterations of wheaten bread, were pressed upon the notice of the middle classes. Upon the whole, England is a much more agreeable place to live in than it was during the ten years preceding the reign of the Fourth George.

*THREE LECTURES ON THE SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE, and its Place in General Education*, delivered at the Oxford University extension meeting, 1889, with supplement. By F. Max Müller. 112 pp., 12mo. Open Court Publishing Company, Chicago, 1890.

The faculty of language is the distinguishing characteristic of man. The lower animals give vent to sounds which indicate the quality of their emotions. They have perception, and are more or less capable of communicating the impressions resulting from them, but they have no concepts. Language, and thought in the limited sense of the term, are but two sides of the same phenomena. Thought is not thought until it has found expression in language. Among the Greeks, indeed, the thought and the word were synonymous.

It would be deemed a shame if any of you were left in ignorance of arithmetic or geography; but it is surely not less culpable that you should continue in ignorance of the one characteristic which distinguishes man from all other creatures.

How did man acquire the faculty of language? We cannot suppose that the English language, for example, came down from Heaven ready made. The moment we begin to analyze it, we find traces of man's handiwork; yet it would be impossible to infer that the English, or any other language, had been invented by man for his convenience. Language did not descend from Heaven, nor do we inherit it from our parents. But we inherit from them a faculty which enables us to acquire their language, or any kindred language, with facility. This faculty is exclusively human, a product of social life, and must necessarily have some natural mode of development among primitive societies.

The great dictionaries of the English language now extend to two hundred and fifty thousand words; but if we take all the English words of Teutonic origin, we can reduce them to a few hundred simple sounds, such as, for example, dr, st, etc. Now it appears to me that the most probable explanation of the origin of language is, that certain root sounds were expressions or utterances which spontaneously accompanied continuous efforts of various sorts, such as br, bra, in stripping the bark from a tree; precisely as, nowadays, we find sailors, and laborers of all classes, employ exclamations in common when working in unison. From this simple root sound br would come break, birch, bridge, and innumerable other words for objects or actions, more or less nearly related to the tree, or the bark, or to the act of stripping the bark; the utterance of any one of these would recall the idea in which it originated to all those who had part in originating it. I do not say that this is the only possible way in which language could have originated, but it appears to me that it affords the most probable explanation.

Now a comparative study of English, French, German, Slavonic, Latin, Greek, Celtic, shows us that in many cases the same words, with more or less modification, serve to convey the same idea in all of them; and, by a further study of the Sanscrit language we find that this is the parent stock of all the languages above named; and that, just as English has been modified from Low Dutch, and Italian and Spanish from Latin, within the historical period, so all these languages are but modifications of a language spoken by the common

ancestors of all these people. We are thus enabled by the study of language, to trace back the Hindoos and the European peoples to one common stock, and to construct a genealogical tree, by a study of the affinities and divergencies of the several languages.

It is now almost universally conceded that neither the form of the cranium, nor the color of the skin or of the hair, nor any other physical characteristic, affords reliable data on which to base a science of ethnology. The one reliable evidence of racial affinity is language. Moreover, community of language results in kinship, for community of language is community of thought and sentiment.

*THE ECONOMICS OF PROHIBITION.* By James C. Fernald. 12mo, 515 pp. Funk & Wagnalls, New York. 1890.

[The author treats the subject of the liquor-traffic from the economic standpoint. Not from the standpoint of the old political economy, which he says has been properly characterized as "The Dismal Science," but from the standpoint of a more human and republican system of economics, based on coöperation and brotherhood.]

President White of Cornell University, some years ago, declared Commercialism the prevailing vice of the American people, arguing, that if it could be shown that Mohammedanism would be of great advantage to one of our great commercial cities, there would be no difficulty in raising enough money to build a Taj Mahal. Recognizing that such is the temper of the American people, it was a great mistake to rest the Prohibition cause on moral and humanitarian grounds. "Practical men" are too busy to concern themselves with moral questions, and so in the late campaign the rush of battle went by us, and left us on deserted, but higher, ground. If we had had the economic argument well in hand, we might have gone down upon the commercial level, where the other parties stood wrangling about the tariff as the only vital issue, and fought the most tremendous battle we have ever waged.

The temperance battle of the near future must be fought on the commercial and economic ground. Our strongest thinkers, our ablest writers, must force the fighting on this issue, till we make the people see that it is worth while to push every other commercial question into the background, long enough to stop this intolerable drain upon the national prosperity. We have all the argument and can command the situation. It is for us to convince everybody who has anything to sell, that there is the most glorious advance in store for his business, the moment we can stop the outlay for whiskey and beer. Two million tipplers in the United States incurred an outlay of a thousand millions for intoxicants, in 1889; and we must arouse the shoemakers of Massachusetts, the iron men and miners of Pennsylvania, the cotton planters of the South, the ranchmen of Dakota and the Southwest, the wool-growers of Ohio, and in fact, all who produce anything ministering to the comforts, the necessities, or the conveniences of life to the realization of the fact, that only Prohibition is needed to enhance the sales of their products by the amount now diverted to the whiskey saloons. In the City of New York alone, 6,000 foreigners, by means of their saloons, levy an annual tribute of \$40,000,000 upon the city, in addition to what is levied by American saloon-keepers!

The immensity of this outlay of now, eleven hundred million dollars annually, can be seen, by considering the further fact, that the total imports of the United States for 1888 were but \$723,879,813; but even that represents only a fraction of the loss chargeable to the saloon. By the most moderate calculation there is lost the labor of 700,000 drunkards amounting to \$175,000,000, and enough of the labor of 2,000,000 tipplers to make about \$225,000,000, a total of \$400,000,000 every year; to this we may add another eight millions for national pauperism and another fifty millions for criminal costs, all due for the most part to intemperance. About \$52,000,000 annually is expended on insane persons, idiots and deaf mutes, and if we estimate one-third of these disabilities as due to intemperance, we must add another \$17,000,000 to the annual costs of the saloon. Again drink produces sickness, and the costs under this head may be put down at another hundred million. Then we have 500,000 men engaged in the liquor business, whose labor if employed in productive industry would be worth \$300,000,000, and this, too, must be set down to the debit of the traffic.

The standing armies of all Europe are estimated at 28,000,000, including the reserves, and their cost at \$600,000,000 annually. The United States could pay the bill out of our cash outlay for liquor and

still have \$400,000,000 to spare. Can we afford to let it go on? Can we afford longer to harbor an army of 500,000 men living on the community at an average cost of \$2,000 a man, and causing the deaths of from 60,000 to 100,000 annually, impoverishing two million families, demoralizing the whole community, and involving a total loss, direct and indirect, of \$2,000,000,000 annually?

We came out of the civil war with a debt of \$2,800,000,000 and we thought that was terrible. Our only consolation was that it had saved the Union, and set free the slaves. Now in a time of profound peace, we are sacrificing every eighteen months more than the entire debt of the civil war in maintaining the liquor traffic, to reduce our free-born men to a slavery more hopeless than that of the Southern plantations.

High license is no remedy for this gigantic evil; it returns a mere fraction of the direct outlay for liquor, and cannot touch the indirect item. If any community could ascertain just what its saloon-keepers are making, it could better afford to lay a direct tax upon the people of that whole amount, and pay it to the saloon-keepers year after year, without taking any return, then it could afford to spend the same money at the bars and drink the liquor, for then the community would save the whole indirect cost.

The one remedy is prohibition. Its enemies say "You cannot enforce it in the great cities." We know we cannot, as fast as we would. The result at first will be restriction, but it will be the best restriction ever introduced. The traffic will be outlawed, its debts uncollectible. Palatial saloons will be closed. Great breweries and distilleries will vanish. Capital will be shy of taking any risks in the business, and saloon-drinking and saloon-treating will become unpopular, and be practised only by those whose respectability is below par.

[The author enters fully into all the collateral problems of the drink traffic, the saloon in politics, the original package decision, alcoholic heredity, etc., etc., and gives the latest and fullest statistics of Maine, Kansas, and Iowa and cites the testimony of Governors, judges, leading business men and great commercial companies, that Prohibition has wonderfully diminished crime and pauperism, and enhanced the general prosperity.]

*BISMARCK INTIME. The Iron Chancellor in private life.* By a fellow student. Translated by Henry Hayward, with portraits. 12mo, 286 pp. D. Appleton and Company, New York.

[The aim of the writer is not to depict Bismarck the politician, or Bismarck the great minister who has achieved the Union of Germany, but the man himself. The work is not so much a biography as a collection of anecdotes, illustrative of the man's forcible personality.]

THE grave ex-Chancellor, the man whose frown has made Europe tremble, had a somewhat boisterous youth. We propose to tell a few tales of his life, and from them it will be seen that the man's character has changed very little during the last fifty years.

Even as a schoolboy, Bismarck impressed his personality strongly on all around him. Before his advent at Plamann's Institute, the boys' recreations had been mere athletic exercises; but under his guidance the boys began to divide themselves into two parties, and to conduct *quasi* warlike operations against each other. Otto drew up the plans of action and directed the operations, and in winter when snow was on the ground, these military exercises became formal snowball engagements. Otto was in his element, and generally took command of a troop, which had to storm another party in possession of the garden terrace.

In his student days Bismarck was invited to a high class *soirée* in Berlin, and ordered a pair of patent leather boots for the occasion. His companions hearing of it, chaffed him continually, saying, "You won't get your boots." Bismarck's answer was, "You will see that I *will* get them."

The day previous to the one fixed for the *soirée* he called upon the bootmaker.

"Are my boots ready?"

"Alas! no, sir."

"Very well! I give you notice, that if they are not ready by the stipulated time to-morrow, my dog will devour you." And he walked out majestically, followed by his mastiff.

Next day, commencing at six o'clock in the morning, the poor cobbler was visited every quarter of an hour by a commissionaire, who asked him each time in a warning voice:

"Are Herr von Bismarck's boots done?"

The boots were delivered in time, and thenceforth he had never



the slightest complaint to make on the score of his bootmaker's punctuality.

During his student days he fought twenty-eight duels without receiving a scratch.

When he was Prussian delegate to the Federal diet at Frankfort, he requested his host to have a bell fixed up in his servant's room; but the host, who was a patrician of the free city of Frankfort, and who hated the Prussians, told Bismarck that if he wanted a bell, he must get it fixed at his own expense. Very soon the report of a pistol from the young delegate's room caused the host to rush up in a great state of excitement. He found Bismarck seated before a pile of documents, calmly smoking his pipe. There was a pistol lying on the table, still smoking at the barrel.

"For the love of heaven what has happened?" asked the affrighted landlord, more dead than alive.

"Nothing, nothing," answered Bismarck, quietly. "Don't disturb yourself; I was only calling my servant. It is a very harmless signal to which you will have to accustom yourself, for no doubt I shall want oftentimes to use it again."

The bell was fixed up next day.

The character of the man was perhaps never better illustrated than in his courtship. On a journey into the Hartz Mountains with the Blanckenburg family, he fell in love with Fräulein von Puttkammer, who was of the party, and whom he had first met at the wedding of his friend Von Blanckenburg with Fräulein von Thadden-Triglaß; but he never made her acquainted with his sentiments. On his return from the journey he wrote direct to the young lady's parents, with whom he was not acquainted, and demanded their daughter in marriage. The good people were rather frightened at Bismarck's reputation for high living, but their daughter having intimated discreetly that she did not regard the young gentleman unfavorably, the parents decided not to hurry matters, nor take any decided step either in one direction or the other. So they wrote to young Bismarck, inviting him to come and see them.

The parents met him with an air of great solemnity, and the young lady stood with eyes modestly bent on the ground, when Bismarck, on alighting, threw his arms around his sweetheart's neck and embraced her vigorously, before anybody had time to demur. The result was an immediate betrothal.

Prince Bismarck is very fond of telling this story, and he is careful to finish it always with this reflection:

"And you have no idea what this lady has made of me."

As an instance of the simplicity and quiet self-reliance of the man, what could be more striking than his acceptance of the post of Prime Minister in 1862. The Ministry had been defeated on the war budget. The King was anxious to secure Bismarck to lead a new Ministry, and every one was anxious to know what conditions he would lay down, what programme he would insist on. The sturdy Van Roon, Minister of War, was employed to sound him. But all anxiety was uncalled for. Bismarck's simple answer when informed of the King's wishes was, "Here I am."

**CITIZENESS BONAPARTE.** By Imbert de Saint-Amand. Translated by Thomas Sergeant Perry. With Portrait. 12mo, pp. 306. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1890.

[The title of this volume declares its theme to be the first wife of Napoleon the First, so well known as the Empress Josephine, although there is much more in the book about her husband than about her. The portion of the work devoted to Josephine deals with something less than four years of her life, from the time of her marriage to Napoleon until the revolution of the 19th Brumaire, which made him First Consul. During that period it was forbidden in France to address any woman, however high her birth or station, as Madame. The only title allowed to be used was Citoyenne, which Mr. Perry seems to have felt himself bound to translate by the harsh word, Citizeness. Republican sensibilities were also offended by the aristocratic prefix *de*, and a fac-simile of her signature under the portrait in the book shows that before her husband became Consul she wrote her name "Lapagerie Bonaparte." Extracts from a number of Napoleon's letters to Josephine are given; but nothing written by her appears].

It was on the 9th of March, 1796, that the future Empress married General Bonaparte. She was a widow with two children, and nearly thirty-three; he only twenty-six. He had just been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army of Italy, and two days after his marriage was obliged to leave his bride. It was the end of June before he saw her again. In the meanwhile he had astonished France and all Europe by a quick succession of marvellous victories, and caused his

wife to hold in the Republic the position of a princess. During this long absence Bonaparte wrote to Josephine constantly, filling his letters with the most passionate expressions of love, alternated with chidings and reproaches. On the 3rd of April he had perfect confidence in his wife; the 7th he suspects her; the 3rd he blames her for writing too affectionately; the 7th he blames her for writing too coldly. Established at Milan, into which he had made a triumphal entrance, he sent for Josephine to come to him at that city, and after some hesitation she went. She found her husband's condition had greatly changed since he had parted from her. He was occupying the princely residence of the Duke of Serbelloni. He had just been negotiating as an equal with the King of Sardinia, the Pope, the Duke of Modena and the Grand Duke of Tuscany. From the Alps to the Apennines, from the mountains of Tyrol to Vesuvius, the whole peninsula resounded with the name of Bonaparte.

Yet there was still a great deal of work to be done in Italy, and no sooner had Bonaparte the joy of seeing his wife than he was compelled to leave her and go off to the wars. His love was so impetuous, that he determined to pursue the heretofore unheard-of course of taking Josephine with him. He left her at Milan, but towards the end of July she joined him at Brescia. But as there was danger of her being captured by the enemy, she had to return to Milan early in August. The second campaign was longer, but as brilliant and audacious as the first. On February 19, 1797, the peace of Tolentino was made by which Bologna, Ferrara, Romagna were ceded to France, the Pope giving thirty million francs and many works of art. Austria had yet to be dealt with, though it was not long before she was brought to terms. The preliminaries of a peace with Austria were signed on April 18. But war was declared against the Venetian Republic, and on the 16th of May the lagoons, forts and batteries of Venice had been seized and the French tricolor was flying in the Piazza of Saint Mark. When that occurred, however, Napoleon had returned to Milan.

At the Serbelloni palace in Milan and the Castle of Montebello, a few leagues from that city, Bonaparte and Josephine lived until September, and there kept a brilliant court. His drawing-rooms and a large tent that he had built in front of the castle on the side of the gardens were constantly filled with a crowd of generals, officers and purveyors, as well as with the highest nobles and the most distinguished men of Italy, who came to solicit the favor of a glance or a moment's interview. Bonaparte did not appear to tire of his wife and lavished on her incessantly marks of affection. This splendid and luxurious existence suited her exactly. Towards the middle of September they took up their quarters in the Friuli, at the Castle of Passeriano, where Napoleon exchanged his part of conqueror for that of peacemaker. He played the latter part as well as the former, and on October 17 signed the peace, which took its name from the village of Campo Formio, half-way between Udine and Passeriano.

Bonaparte got back to Paris December 5, 1797, preceding his wife by a short time. He was the lion of the hour. He could not walk abroad without a crowd gathering about him. The wife of the great warrior of course came in for her share of attention, and Josephine had never been happier, notwithstanding that Napoleon's brothers had tried hard to make trouble between her husband and herself.

That this popularity could not continue indefinitely Bonaparte knew well, and in May, 1797, he sailed for Egypt, leaving Josephine behind him, although she told him the fatigues and dangers of the voyage, the climate, and the expedition, had no terrors for her. From Egypt he did not return until October, 1799, so that during the three years and a half Bonaparte and Josephine had been married, she had seen her husband less than a year. During his absence a feeling of jealousy on his part was fed by his brothers, and upon his return he refused at first to receive his wife. But his old love quickly rekindled, and the reconciliation between them was complete. That Napoleon loved his wife during those years as passionately as his selfish ambition would permit, there does not seem much room for doubting. Immediately after his return from Egypt he began to lay his plans for seizing France, plans which culminated on the 19th Brumaire, when Napoleon became First Consul. To Josephine not the least welcome result of this revolution must have been, that it was no longer necessary that she should be addressed by the vile name of "citizeness." Thenceforth she was Madame, and not a great while after Empress.

But for all her success, her wealth, her greatness, Josephine could not recall the days of the Republic without emotion. Then she was young; and nothing could take the place of youth. Then she was powerful; and is not hope always sweeter than the reality? Then she was beautiful; and for a woman is not beauty the only true power? Then she was worshipped by her husband, and to appear charming in his eyes she did not need the splendor of the throne. In her plain dress of white muslin and a white flower in her hair, she seemed to him more beautiful than in her coronation robes of silver brocade covered with pink bees, and her crown sparkling with gems. She had no equerries, chamberlains, or maids of honor; but her youth adorned her more than a diadem. As Empress and Queen, Josephine was doubtless to regret the time, when in a Republican society she bore no other title than that of Citizeness Bonaparte.

## The Press.

### POLITICAL.

#### NEW YORK CITY POLITICS—THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

*N. Y. Evening Post (Ind.), Oct. 10.*—It would have been impossible, in the existing condition of politics and society in this city, to have made a ticket better adapted to the situation than that produced by the Municipal League last night. Mr. Francis M. Scott, who heads it, is a man who has been the mainstay of every attempt to improve the city government through legislation for the last ten years. No Bill relating to the city has been introduced at Albany during that period, on the merits of which his opinion, it is safe to say, was not the best opinion to be had, so familiar is he with the working of our municipal machinery in every part, and so well does he understand all the devices by which it has been deranged or perverted for purposes of private gain. Moreover, he is a man of the highest personal character, whose motives in any public act no one who knows him has ever thought of questioning. He was in the Aqueeduct Commission the trusted friend and colleague of the late Walter Howe, a man of precisely the same moral mould and an equally firm guardian of the public interest. In any city in the world in which the chief executive officer is chosen solely with reference to the city's needs, he would be pronounced eminently worthy of the place.

In short, we have in Mr. Scott a candidate worthy of the occasion, and the occasion is a very grave one in the municipal annals. If in as fair a fight as this, with every respectable organization and interest arrayed against Tammany, and with the Tammany Society as well known as it is now, it cannot be ousted from the control of the Government, our situation will be a most pitiable one. We shall be the first highly civilized community which has ever deliberately sat down, with all the facts before it, and without compulsion by force of arms, under the rule of a gang of indescribable ruffians and thieves and adventurers. There is in such a prospect, we should think, enough to make the blood of every man, young or old, in the city, who follows any honest calling, boil with indignation.

We call the fight a fair one because we believe there is now no doubt that Tammany will renominate Grant. It is compelled to do so by force of circumstances. It will try to back him up by one or two bits of respectability, such as the endorsement of Mr. Myers, the Comptroller, and the selection of Mr. De Lancey Nicoll for the District Attorneyship. But no matter how much Croker may "pander to the moral sense" of the community by such nominations as Mr. Nicoll's, he "stands to win," as the racing men say, on Grant. It is of the last importance, in money and goods, to the whole of his gang, to re-elect Grant. Grant has the appointing power, and as it is Grant who has brought Tammany into disgrace, it is through Grant the organization has to be "vindicated." Therefore, there is no amount of respectability in other candidates which the gang would not be willing to swallow in order to get Grant in.

*N. Y. Sun (Dem.), Oct. 11.*—The New York Democracy have renominated Mayor Grant for several reasons.

He has made a first-rate Mayor. Our municipal affairs have been managed with judgment, energy, rectitude, and practical results that commend their responsible head to the approval of everybody concerned with their welfare, and with the exhibition of a praiseworthy municipal administration. No higher or more conclusive testimony to this fact could have been offered than the refusal of every distinguished member of his party applied to to head the movement to displace him.

Then for months past all the available Republican force in the State has been concentrated in the effort to break down the dominant Democratic organization here, and particularly to destroy the Mayor as its leading representative; and it has developed nothing more than a disgraceful fiasco.

The ticket nominated with the Mayor shows the genuine desire of Tammany Hall to perform its duty to the city without qualification by its own particular interests.

As a matter of course, the Deal Ticket is made up of political traders. There is not a name on it which suggests reform of any sort. It represents a barefaced bargain only, and is constructed with so obvious a purpose of catching votes that the simplest citizen can see through the device.

The ticket is appropriately headed by Francis M. Scott as the dealers' candidate for Mayor. He is a bumptious, elbowing though moderate fellow, who has lived on politics for several years past, and fared much better than he could have done in his profession as a lawyer, for he was an obscure member of the bar when he first went into public office. He is a Mugwump of Democratic antecedents, and trains with the most offensive of the Mugwump crowd, all of them anxious for the kind of reform that will give them places of power and profit. The great city of New York would be a dismal place if this pharisaical gang could accomplish their purposes.

The Deal Ticket, accordingly, will repel the voters of every party. Republicans will stomach it no better than Democrats. Though the main reliance was upon the Republican party, the deal gave the great prizes to the Democratic Mugwumps, who cannot poll more than a few thousand votes, for Democrats do not like the gang. The Republicans are very much of the same mind. They respect a square Democrat, but they despise a political Hessian.

The bargainiers will not be able to deliver the goods according to contract. The pretence by which it was proposed to trick into support of the ticket the quiet citizens who are desirous only of good city government, has been so completely exposed that it will not work. They were told that the movement was for the separation of politics from municipal affairs, and yet a more purely political ticket has never been put before the people of the town. It smells of politics from top to bottom and through and through.

*N. Y. Tribune, (Rep.), Oct. 11.*—The tickets of Tammany Hall and of the opponents of Tammany are now fairly in the field, and the fight is joined. There should be no doubt of the issue. The people of New York have put Tammany to the proof, and have found that faction and its representatives not only wanting in the qualities necessary for the proper administration of the city government, but also active agents of mischief and evil. It is incredible that the intelligent voters of this metropolis can consent to give their approval to the shameful Tammany record which has been so fully and clearly disclosed by the investigations of the Fassett Committee. To re-elect Mayor Grant and to put in office his colleagues on the Tammany ticket is to say that everything is condoned, that Tammany has given the Taxpayers just the sort of government that they want, and is to have another term of power with increased authority and increased opportunities for wrong-doing.

If the citizens who sincerely believe that Tammany misgovernment is injurious will do all they can for the success of the union ticket it is certain to be elected. The time for criticism, for objection, for reluctance, has gone by. It is plain to every one that the only way in which Tammany can be beaten is by the united and zealous efforts of all its opponents acting in harmony and with energy. Any one who now advocates a straight Republican ticket, is merely a tool of Tammany, and is really seeking a continuance of Tammany in power. There can be no half way course in

this conflict, no division in the ranks of Tammany's foes, if the voters of New York desire a change at the City Hall. The regular representative conventions of the Republicans and of the County Democracy, have adopted the candidates selected by the Conference Committee, and first put in nomination by the People's Municipal League. Any Republican, any County Democrat, any Leaguer, who fails to support them now is faithless to his party obligations, and faithless to the highest interests of the community.

*N. Y. Times (Ind.), Oct. 11.*—The ticket of the People's Municipal League has received the indorsement of the Republican and County Democracy Conventions, and if it receive the full and hearty support of all who were represented by those conventions, there can be no doubt of its success. It will receive as a matter of course the support of all citizens of an independent turn who believe in freeing the municipal administration from partisan control and placing it on a basis of efficient and honest service to the public. The candidates are all men of capacity and integrity, and men who can be relied upon to perform the duties of the several offices for which they have been nominated, with an eye single to the interests of the city. They are practically pledged to the principle of the Municipal League that the Government of the city should be non-partisan, and made in no way subservient to political organizations. All intelligent citizens are perfectly well aware that the obstacle to good government for the city of New York is the power of Tammany, and that its overthrow is an essential condition to reform. All fair-minded men must admit that the election of the anti-Tammany candidates would absolutely insure a substantial reform of the municipal administration, and there is every probability that the reform, once established by a union of citizens independent of party, could be made permanent.

There is but one danger to the anti-Tammany ticket, and that is the deeply-rooted habit of partisanship in everything relating to public business. It is easy to demonstrate that the business of the municipality has no proper relation to the principles or policy of any political party, but it is not easy to induce men who are subject to the sway of party feeling to suppress this and to give their votes to men of the opposite party even for municipal offices.

Here is the danger. Not only are there Republicans who are averse to giving their support to Democratic candidates, but there are Democrats bitterly opposed to Tammany rule who still have a strong aversion to supporting Republican candidates for any office whatever. This kind of party spirit is unreasonable, especially as applied to candidates for municipal offices, for those offices ought not to be regarded as of a political character any more than the offices of great business corporations like railroads, banks, and insurance companies. If Republicans and anti-Tammany Democrats will set aside their prejudices, suppress their partisan temper, and support the admirable ticket of the Municipal League, heartily and unitedly, Tammany will be defeated on the 4th of November, and reform in the conduct of city affairs will be assured.

*N. Y. Herald (Ind.), Oct. 11.*—Tammany has one very decided advantage. It waited with shrewd patience until the fusionists had shown their hand. This gave it the opportunity to change its ticket at the last moment if the necessity had shown itself. It was just frightened enough not to be rash, and closed its lips so tight that no secrets dropped out. No one could tell who its candidates would be, because it didn't know itself.

If the fusionists had slated conspicuous men, whose names would serve to confound with men of known business capacity and commanding integrity, Tammany stood ready to knock its old political hacks on the head, blow them into the background with a breath and present a list of candidates unexceptionable in every



way. That is shrewd tactics, and we need never expect anything else from that quarter. Tammany may be weak in some respects but it never gives itself away.

There is always—this is the naked fact—a good sized majority outside of Tammany, which can elect its ticket if it can be made unanimous. But it never has been unanimous, and is not at the present moment. On the contrary, there is a serious defection among the Republicans. That defection in a close election may settle the issue.

The situation, therefore, can be easily summed up. This campaign will show what kind of stuff you are made of. If you want to beat Tammany you can do it, but you must roll your sleeves up and settle down to some of the hardest work you ever did in your life. Side issues, indifference, sulking because you have a grudge against Tom Platt, or any one else, will entail the loss of the game.

*N. Y. Mail and Express (Rep.), Oct. 13.*—If the citizens of New York desire to destroy the hydra-headed monster of Democratic disorder and municipal corruption, they cannot succeed by decapitating a fiery head here and there, but only by striking with withering force the centre of vitality, and thus destroying at once the power of reproduction. The Republican party is the Hercules of destiny to remove this hydra of oppression.

*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser (Ind.), Oct. 13.*—The two rival tickets are now before the public. Every citizen will have to decide which of the two he will sustain. It is possible that this question will perplex some intelligent and true men, anxious to do the right thing. Such men would do well to remember that if Mr. Scott is elected mayor, it will necessarily be his aim to make his administration satisfactory to the men to whose votes he will owe his triumph. If, on the contrary, Mr. Grant were to win, he would naturally look for guidance to the men whose votes had placed him again in the mayor's chair. In other words, in his every official act upon which he may be in doubt, Mr. Scott, as mayor, would ask himself, what are the wishes of the educated men, of the business men, of the decent men of the city. Mr. Grant, on the other hand, would be compelled by mere gratitude to ask for orders from the professional political corruptionists. We presume no sane human being would venture to compare Mr. Grant with Mr. Scott in any particular, whether of intellect or of character. But even were Mr. Scott as much Mr. Grant's inferior as he is his superior, discreet men would hesitate as to voting for the latter. We cannot elect Grant without electing along with him the gang by whom he is notoriously guided in his every act—not being by nature sufficiently endowed to admit of forming an opinion of his own.

*N. Y. Press (Rep.), Oct. 14.*—The war against Tammany is not political. It is not a battle of constitutional interpretation. It is not a mere question of dollars and cents, of economy by wise outlay as against extravagance directed by incompetency. It is a moral question, as moral as—as what? What shall we compare it to as a just type of moral importance? The personal honesty of men? The purity of our women? The integrity of justice? The right education of our children? The sacredness and peace of our homes? Why, it is all these things itself! No wonder the pulpit unlimbers its guns as a fortress for the bombardment of corruption, when the supreme issue is whether we shall let our city be governed by an organization that has just been shown by the admissions of its officials under oath to encourage the multiplication of liquor saloons for the purpose of increasing its own political influence. That licenses and re-licenses notorious and filthy resorts of infamous vice, whose proprietors have political influence, and dens of gaudy publicity where silly women meet those who lead them into the

ways of those "whose feet take hold on hell." That puts the ermine of the courts of justice up to the highest bidder just as coarsely as the Roman soldiers cast lots for the vesture of the founder of the world's greatest religion. That bars the door of justice with gold, and names as its foremost type and representative the man who, while Sheriff, made it open but to the golden keys of those who were willing to pay for the right of prompt execution of its decrees.

#### THE PRESIDENTIAL TRIP.

*Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette (Rep.), Oct. 10.*—President Harrison is maintaining the high reputation which he made as a pleasing and sententious speaker during his candidacy two years ago. His address on the occasion of the reunion at Galesburg of the brigade which he commanded during the war, was full of good points. He was inspired by the presence of an audience of 25,000 people, and impressed with the memories of the great struggle for liberty and union, in which he had taken so active and honorable a part. It was not upon military achievements, however, that he cared to dwell. He told the people that in no other country, under no other flag than that of the United States, could such an assemblage be gathered. They represented contentment, prosperity, and plenty, and, what was better, they represented "the enlightened consciences and God-fearing hearts upon which the country might rest with undarkened hope."

He inculcated the pregnant truth that it is the great law-abiding and liberty-loving people who govern the Nation, and that its peace and safety rest upon obedience to law. It is that which makes our communities powerful, our farms and homes safe—not the policeman and the soldier. "It is this great and all-pervading American sentiment that exalts the law, stands with threatening warning to the law-breaker, and above all it is that pervading thought that gives to every man what is his, and claims only what is one's own. The war was only fought that the law might not lose its sanction and sanctity. If we had suffered that loss, dismemberment would have been a lesser one. But we taught those who resisted law, and taught to the world, that the great sentiment of loyalty to our written law was so strong in this country, that no associations, conspiracies or combinations could overthrow it."

In addressing his old comrades he felicitated them on the satisfaction, the heart comfort they enjoyed by reason of their having formed a part of the great army that subdued the rebellion and saved the country, the Constitution and the flag. "If I were asked to-day," said he, "to exchange it for any honor that has come to me, I would lay down any civil office rather than surrender the satisfaction I have in having been an humble partaker with you in the great war." These are eloquent and patriotic sentiments, and will command the hearty approval alike of civilians and soldiers. Let it never be lost sight of, that fidelity to law is loyalty to country and to flag.

*Minneapolis Journal (Ind.), Oct. 8.*—The President is, doubtless, effecting the present "swing round the circle" more from a sense of duty than anything else. There can be no pleasure in such a trip. It is weariness to the flesh and spirit. He is a wonderfully bright President who can get out of the rut of conventional speech-making. Mr. Harrison certainly hasn't been able to do so. And nobody can justly criticise him.

The worst of it is that a President's motives are generally misconstrued. Monroe travelled very extensively over the country on one of these "swings" 70 years ago and he was terribly abused for it. But may not Presidents travel? If they are virtuous shall they not have cakes and ale?

*Kansas City Times (Dem.), Oct. 8.*—The President is enjoying a cheerful and cheering trip westward. No better illustration of the

innate respect the American people have for the chief executive of the nation, as such, is afforded than by the demonstrations which always greet the incumbent of that position when upon a tour of the character of that which Mr. Harrison is now taking.

*Syracuse Standard (Rep.), Oct. 10.*—The American people are quite in the habit of electing Presidents who can talk; and Presidents who cannot talk soon learn, like President Grant. It is conformable with the genius of the American government to make such a choice for the first office in the land; since public speaking in a democracy is a potent instrument of advancement. President Harrison seems to possess the speaking quality in a larger measure than the average Chief Magistrate.

In his speech at Galesburg, Ill., the President was complimentary without flattery, and humorous without exertion. Popular devotion to the government, the strength and stability of the people, the supreme claim of the law were the ideas which he presented; and, although some of his hearers in the last may have thought they perceived a suggestion favorable to more rigid national election laws, it is unnecessary to find such a reference. The idea is one which all may commend: the safety of the nation is in popular regard for the laws enacted by the people's representatives. All thinking men know that a people which will not obey its own laws is fit only for the laws of a despot.

*Louisville Courier Journal (Dem.), Oct. 9.*—While the President is making his Western tour will any recollection of Andy Johnson's experience in "swinging round the circle" intervene to mar the enjoyment of the trip?

*Cincinnati Times-Star (Rep.), Oct. 9.*—Who has been saying that President Harrison is unpopular? Perverse Democrats have been heard from, of course, to this effect; also the jaundiced mugwumps. But the opinion of unbiased observers, irrespective of party, is far different. The President's trip through the West, to the Galesburg reunion of his old comrades in arms, has been marked by a succession of enthusiastic popular receptions along the line; and what could be more inconsistent with the idea of unpopularity than the wonderful demonstration at Galesburg? It is worth noting that President Harrison bears himself in a manner, that shows how thin are the tales about his cold reserve and stiff dignity. The President's brief speeches at Peoria, Galesburg and other places were fitting and felicitous in thought and expression. It is the common verdict that as a speech-maker he has had few equals in this country.

*New Yorker Staats-Zeitung (Dem.), Oct. 9.*—The President appears to enjoy himself thoroughly on his Western trip. He feels like a free man, and not as a puppet in the hands of Quay, who does what he will with him in Washington. Of the unaccustomed freedom which he enjoys on the trip he has made a somewhat exceptional use.

Naturally nothing could impel the President more strongly than the desire to dare do something of his own notion, after the complete nullification to which he has been subjected in Washington; and on the way to meet his old war-comrades in Galesburg (Ills.), the opportunity presented itself of affording an astonished world evidence of his capacity of independent action. If the operators of the Republican party machine thought him incapable of ruling alone, President Harrison found in the engine driver of the Nassau holiday train, an old war-comrade who had a much better idea of his abilities.

In the first joy of recognition, the engine driver invited the President and his companion, Secretary Tracy, into his cab, an invitation which the President would perhaps have waived had it not been attended with an

exceptional pleasure—the President himself was to be permitted to blow the steam whistle and Secretary Tracy should be allowed to toll the bell. The temptation was irresistible.

Verily a spectacle for the gods or—the Caricaturists. The President of the United States awaking the echoes with the shrill cry of the steam whistle of a locomotive, while his minister of marine accompanied him with the "Bummel, Bummel" of the railway bell.

It is nevertheless very doubtful whether with all their efforts they succeeded in producing tones loud enough to deaden the evil reputation which Harrison has earned in the West as driver of the administration. The cheering which attended the President on his journey to the West is just as meaningless as the whistling of the President. The political wind whistles in quite another quarter; appearances are that the West, sold to monopolists, will whistle upon Harrison and his administration.

### THE NEW TARIFF.

*The New York Evening Post (Ind.)*, Oct. 10.—The peculiarity of McKinley prices is that they are generally higher in the things that we are in the habit of importing, but unchanged in the things that we do not import. This is directly contrary to the promise of the framers and friends of the Bill, who tell us that protection makes lower prices for the protected goods—a manifest untruth, since it is absurd to suppose that the manufacturers would go to Congress and ask for anything that would make lower prices for what they have to sell. Still more absurd would it be for them to contribute a fund of several hundred thousand dollars, and put it in the hands of Matthew Quay, to carry an election for the express purpose of lowering the prices of their products. Still there were a good many people foolish enough to believe this. They are being rapidly undeceived by the advertisements and circulars flying about the country announcing the McKinley prices of goods.

Our portfolio of McKinley prices is on the increase from day to day. For example, a dealer in hardware informs his customers that wire of which clock springs are made was taxed three cents per pound under the old tariff, but under the McKinley Bill the same is taxed one dollar and sixty-three cents per pound, an advance over the old rate of 5,300 per cent. What the McKinley price of this raw material of clocks may be we are not advised.

A dealer in pearl buttons sends us an invoice with the duties as actually paid October 7:

1,473 gross pearl buttons, value in Vienna...	\$628 00
25 per cent. duty.....	157 00
Additional duty under McKinley tariff.....	754 80
	\$1,539 80

Invoice of pearl buttons received in New York October 7. None of the goods were of the low grades; had they been, the difference would be much greater.

The McKinley Bill is virtually a non-intercourse act as to many countries and things. Accompanying this invoice is a circular from Newell Bros. Manufacturing Co. of Springfield, Mass., announcing the McKinley prices of their make of ivory buttons. These are 30, 33, 35 and 45, in place of 26 and 30, as formerly. Ivory, however, is on the free list.

Liebenroth, Von Auw & Co., No. 50 Franklin Street, say that they are obliged to charge 25 per cent advance on letter-copying books and 10 per cent. on all blank books except a few specified classes. Boorum & Pease, manufacturers of the same class of goods, Nos. 30 and 32 Reade Street, say that "the revised tariff measure and the steady increase for the past six months in the cost of leather," etc., have compelled them to announce an advance of "at least 25 per cent. in prices of our letter-copying books, and also an advance of 10 per cent. on all other goods in our catalogue," except a few specified articles.

John Forsythe, 201 Broadway, posts a notice in his window that

The new Tariff Bill and its effects upon our celebrated four-fold imported collars compels us to make the following announcement: That on and after the

1st day of November the price will be \$2.75 per dozen, \$1.38 per half dozen. Former prices (\$2.50 and \$1.25 respectively) will rule till November 1.

Every such circular and advertisement is an eye-opener.

*Columbus Dispatch (Ind.)*, Oct. 9.—As prophesied by the *Dispatch*, ex-President Hayes' interview, which severely criticised the McKinley Bill and forecast ruin to the Republican party on account of its passage, has been proved an invention of an unscrupulous newspaper man. The ex-President's son, in answer to numerous letters of inquiry as to the truth of the statements, telegraphs that the interview was a fabrication and that no such thing ever occurred.

*Lewiston Journal (Rep.)*, Oct. 9.—Aside from placing sugar and molasses on the free list after next April, the new tariff reduces duties on rice, common cotton goods, cordage, twine, steel rails, bar iron, structural iron, sheet lead, copper and manufactures of copper, iron ware, nickel, jute, manilla, white pine boards and clapboards, most acids, alizarine dyes, and hundreds of other articles; but somehow or other the free trade papers say nothing about this. If an increase of duties on articles which we can produce here furnishes the foundation for essays on increase of prices, why don't the reduction of duties furnish a basis for a decline in prices!

*Kansas City Times (Dem.)*, Oct. 8.—The McKinley Bill is young as yet, but already it has demonstrated that it has a lusty grip, that it can set its teeth hard upon the working-man's dollar and let go only after it has bitten a piece out. Dealers in clothing and in cloths are marking up their wares. Queensware houses see before them the necessity of taking a similar step. Tobacco, which so eminent a protectionist as Blaine of Maine declared a necessity, is higher. The pots and pans of the kitchen advance in price. Cutlery is higher. The laboring man has to stand the advance. All of us have to stand it, as far as that goes, but it falls harder where the additional dimes are wrung from dollars none too plenty.

The city of Philadelphia has just furnished a notable refutation of the persistent protectionist theory, that the imposition of higher duties upon any imported product redounds to the benefit of the protected employé in the protected home factory. The carpet manufacturers of that city argue, that the heavily increased cost to them of the raw materials used in the manufacture of carpets will so advance prices, that consumption will inevitably be reduced forty per cent. Therefore, as business men and not theorists, they have entered into an iron-clad agreement, formally signed, providing heavy penalties for its violation, whereby from November 1, 1890, to November 1, 1891, forty per cent. of the looms now furnishing employment to the protected American labor in the Philadelphia carpet factories shall be closed down.

As a result, forty per cent. of these protected American laborers will within a little more than three weeks from to-day be discharged and will possess an opportunity to seek employment in some other industry than that of carpet-making.

This is the first triumphant gun for the McKinley Bill. Its reverberations should arouse the grand old party of protection to renewed effort in behalf of American labor. Its echoing call to arms should rally to the standard of high tariff every workman who sees in these first fruits of McKinleyism the promise of a teeming harvest of high wages for all who toil in the protected fields.

*Utica Herald (Rep.)*, Oct. 10.—The "calamity" editors and orators must make what they can of the tin-plate tariff quickly, else their opportunity will be gone. The movement to establish a mammoth plant at Baltimore for the manufacture of tin-plate was reported a

few days ago. And in yesterday's news the forming of a strong company at Chicago for the same purpose was reported. The substitution of machinery to do work which is done by hand abroad is part of the plan. The company controls large tracts in the Black Hills full of tin ore and has a large force of miners taking it out. When the manufacturing plants are ready, it is claimed there will be ore enough above ground to supply the United States with tin-plate. This new industry will give employment to 50,000 men or more, and the millions paid for labor and its tin product—all of which has hitherto gone abroad—will be expended at home. And besides the American people will get their tin supplies at lower prices than they have yet known.

*Springfield Republican (Ind.)*, Oct. 10.—It is astonishing how rapidly tin-plate factories are being built—for campaign purposes—in consequence of the McKinley Bill. Pittsburgh was first in the field, then Baltimore, Chicago, Philadelphia, Wheeling and nobody knows how many more—all hurrying to erect the biggest plant, with the greatest quantity of improved machinery, the largest capital, and employing the most hands of any such establishment in the world. They are all to be ready by next July, prepared to fill the market the moment the new tariff goes into effect. There seems to be no taking into account in these plans of the exceedingly limited supply of raw tin, for which these factories must all compete; a little thing like that never stands in the way of a boom or a campaign yarn. But granting that all these stories are true, and that these reported intentions to build and operate these tin-plate plants are bona fide, it can mean but one thing, and that is a chance to make larger profits out of tin-plate than by any other use of this capital. These profits must all come out of the extra price every consumer of tin pays for that article, so that these big plants are to be built, paid for and supported by money taken from the pockets of every one of us, without return. This boasted rush of capital into tin-plate making, therefore, proves too much for the McKinleyites, for it proves that an added and unnecessary burden is to be put upon us all in order to secure to this capital a satisfactory income.

*Richmond Times (Dem.)*, Oct. 10.—If the anticipations entertained by many that no tin-plate will in the future be manufactured in considerable quantities in this country be well founded, then the curious spectacle will be presented of a clause having been inserted in the tariff bill to drive tin-plate roofing out of the market for the benefit of the manufacturers of iron roofing, while the myriads of persons who earn their livelihood from the tin industries, or who are compelled to use tin in one form or another, will continue to suffer from the increased price of the material, although the bulk of tin-plate will still be manufactured in Great Britain.

It is, however, probable that tin-plate will soon be manufactured in this country on a very great scale, for in spite of the duty imposed on tin-pig, there is a margin of profit in the production of tin-plate as long as the import charge upon it continues so exorbitant.

*Atlanta Journal (Dem.)*, Oct. 8.—Hon. Wm. Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, is now the minister of the United States to Germany, but has been granted leave of absence from his post to allow him to come home and canvass for his party in New Jersey, where it is thought to be in a state of rapid decline.

Mr. Phelps made his first speech last week before the Republican convention of Bergen County, and this is one of his remarkable utterances in speaking of the effect of the new tariff, which he supports and defends:

"The export of agricultural products must find a limited and falling market; the export of manufactured articles must find an increasing and permanent market. The lowest grade of labor can raise corn and wheat and pork. It does not require the intelligence and skill and invention in which the American



labor surpasses the world. Ultimately, then, we must lose these markets for our wheat, but not for our wares."

This is candid—it expresses the design and effect of the Republican tariff very faithfully. This being the perceptible tendency of the present conditions, the true policy of the country should be to arrest instead of accelerating it. But that is not the policy of the Republican party, which gets its "fat" for carrying elections from the protected manufacturers and trusts.

But such flings at any branch of agriculture are as ungenerous and unjust as is the tariff protection to other interests at the expense of agriculture. They are disparaging to an industry which is still the greatest and most honorable of all pursuits in this country, and which, we fondly hope, despite all Republican efforts and predictions to the contrary, is destined long to maintain the leading place in a republic which it has made so great and prosperous.

*Halifax, N. S., Herald, Oct. 11.*—Every person, not an idiot, knows that the McKinley Bill was passed primarily to injure British and Canadian trade, and that it will undoubtedly do so,—though possibly not to the extent intended. The idea that it will help British trade in the rest of the world is too grotesque for serious discussion. The only way it can ever help British trade is by promoting the idea of an Imperial Customs Union, should it have that effect, as is not unlikely.

*Manitoba Free Press, Oct. 2.*—The McKinley Tariff Bill with its amendments has finally passed and will become law on Monday next, the 6th October. In all the respects in which it will affect Canada it is substantially as originally drafted.

Since 1878 our trade with Great Britain has declined, while that with the United States has largely increased. The tendency toward increased trade with the United States is a natural one, founded on mutual advantage, and cannot be interrupted or interfered with without injury. If we are compelled, in the face of this tendency, to transfer a part of our United States trade to Great Britain it will mean a loss as compared with existing conditions. Our trade with all the rest of the world aggregates in value less than one-half of that with the United States alone which will be affected by the McKinley tariff.

Mr. Goldwin Smith says the hour it passes will be a dark one for the friends of reciprocity, "but this may prove the darkness which precedes the dawn." That it will prove so is the hope of all true Canadians.

*Montreal Witness, Oct. 8.*—The great mass of the manufacturers of England know that the United States manufacturers cannot compete with them in the markets of the world as long as they make manufacturing costly by artificially enhancing the price of living. The United States, by an inconceivable piece of folly, has attempted to isolate herself, as far as trade in manufactured goods is concerned, from the world, for that is what the McKinley Tariff Act means. Undoubtedly, the increased tariff will have the effect of checking trade between the United States and Europe. If Canada at this crisis promptly abolished her tariff and invited the trade of Europe she would get a share of it so large as to be out of all proportion considering her population, as compared with that of the United States. Our imports would increase immensely and ships would get cargoes easily for Canadian ports. Our production of wheat and grain is now so large as to be a distinct factor in the problem of the markets, and Canada's shipments of grain, as well as of cattle, butter and cheese would be immensely increased. The cost of living would be greatly reduced and would be low as compared with that in the United States, and, as a consequence, the farmers would have better profits

on their produce. Those manufacturers who are not dependent upon the artificial support of a tariff would find the cost of manufacturing greatly reduced, they would find undue and unwholesome competition, induced by prices artificially enhanced by tariffs, swept away and a healthy, steady market, instead of one needing constant nursing by means of combinations and trusts.

*London Times, Oct. 3.*—The future alone, says Mr. McKinley, will vindicate or condemn the Bill. We are content that it should be so judged, but we venture in the meantime to point out what some of its most certain results must be. Its avowed ends as a protective measure will, no doubt, be secured. It will discourage foreign competition, and will diminish or exclude very many classes of foreign goods which have found their market in America. It will thus allow new industries to come into being and to develop themselves, and will enable old industries to obtain higher prices for their products. But as far as it does this it will diminish, it will not increase, the general wealth of the country. It will divert American capital and labor from more profitable to less profitable work, and will thus be *pro tanto* a surrender of the natural advantages which the country has within its reach. That it will derange industries abroad is, perhaps, no objection to it from the strictly American point of view. This, however, it will not do without inflicting equal damage on America. We hear to-day the outcry in Vienna, about the increased charge on the importation of pearl buttons. The new tariff adds a heavy specific duty to the percentage already in force, and thus throws some thousands of Viennese button-makers out of the employment by which they have gained their livelihood. The loss of the pearl button trade to Vienna implies that a corresponding amount will be filched away from the volume of American exports, and that the dislocation of industry will not be confined to the country which is the first sufferer from it. The same thing will happen on a much larger scale from other tariff changes under the Bill. There is, for instance, an enormous increase made in the duties on raw wool, and a corresponding increase of rates on manufactured wool. These last will touch English manufacturers. It is no small affair like the Viennese button-trade. In 1889, manufactured woollen goods were imported into the United States to a total value of \$52,681,482, and paying a duty of \$35,373,627. Yorkshire will suffer in the first instance by the curtailment of the American demand. America will suffer in turn by the corresponding curtailment of some of her present exports. The duty on tin-plate is increased under the new tariff from 1 cent per pound to 2 2-10 cents per pound, "in order," we are told, "to establish and protect domestic industry." This is a very important change, the effect of which will be severely felt by the tin-plate manufacturers of South Wales. It may, however, prove more mischievous to the United States. When the confusion is at an end, it will leave America permanently paying higher prices for an inferior quality of goods and wasting her labor and industrial energy on a vain and misdirected effort in disregard of natural and economic laws.

*The Bullionist, London, Oct. 4.*—The McKinley Tariff Bill was signed by President Harrison on Wednesday last, and the 1st of October will, therefore, be a memorable day in the American Tariff. This Bill, according to the "cute Yankees, its promoters, is another weapon in their hands to enable them to "lick all creation." According to more sober judges it is the last blow that will finally destroy Protection in the United States.

*N. Y. Press (Rep.), Oct. 14.*—Already the benefits of the McKinley Bill are coming to light. One illustration is the increase of wages by button works in Philadelphia and the starting up of others; another is the an-

nouncement that the Arlington Mills at Lawrence, Mass., will at once erect a worsted mill employing 500 hands; a knitting mill is to be erected at Cohoes, in this State, and another at Bennington, Vt., and a woollen mill is to start up at North Monson, Mass. The plush mills and the worsted mills at Sanford, Me., have also announced extensions of their works, the former's manager saying he could give employment to 1,000 operatives at once. There will undoubtedly be a good deal more of this sort of thing before there is less, and there will probably never be less, for the revived industries are those to which the McKinley Bill gives an enlarged home market, heretofore more or less supplied by foreign goods.

*L'Independance Belge, Brussels, Oct. 3.*—The McKinley Bills multiply the vexatious formalities imposed on the entry of merchandise. Under the old law, it was the government, which was obliged, in a suit against the importer, to prove fraud or fraudulent intention on his part. The new Bills require the importer to prove the honesty of his intentions, a difficult, if not impossible thing, and which will make an intolerable situation for European manufacturers sending goods to America, since the latter will be constantly at the mercy of the custom house and judicial authorities. Besides, the Bills put on a par with the goods the boxes containing them. Formerly the cost of the boxes was deducted from the sum total of the duties. This is an important change, which in some cases will be equivalent to a considerable increase of duty.

While the Democrats oppose the new laws energetically, the Republicans support them warmly, without troubling themselves about their political danger, their only aim being to capture the votes of the electors, by protecting the national industry against all foreign interference. There are many chances that these calculations of the Republicans will prove erroneous, natural laws having always turned against protectionists, factitious barriers put up against the movement of imports. In consequence of the absence of all rivalry, articles manufactured in America will soon become dearer, after a fashion disastrous to the American consumer. Those products which the United States cannot produce will become dearer in the same proportion, always at the expense of the consumer, who, necessarily, always has to pay indirectly, duties imposed on importations. Moreover, the Chinese wall built about the United States will induce more than one European country to increase its markets in its colonies and thus to turn away from North America a great part of its commercial movement. In a word, the first victim of the McKinley Bills will be the American population itself, and when this is perceived, at a day more or less near, the voters of the United States will curse the Republican party and cease to support it.

While awaiting this outcome, the approach of which seems to be foreshadowed by recent Democratic successes at the elections, the economical equilibrium of the world will be destroyed, at the same time that the American constitution will be violated, by the usurpation of legislative power by the executive power. A situation so pregnant with important incidents should be closely watched.

*New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung (Dem.), Oct. 10.*—Secretary Butterworth's words of encouragement to the European manufacturers and producers, not to let the McKinley Tariff Bill deter them from supporting the Chicago Exhibition, appears to have fallen on stony grounds. The first reply comes from Italy, and is to the effect that the Italian Exhibition Committee has been dissolved; the reason given being, that since the passage of the McKinley Bill, contemplating exhibitors had lost all desire to participate. The Italians may be annoyed at the enhancement of duty on silk and oranges, notwithstanding that two other important articles of export—raw silks and sulphur—are continued on the free list.

while the duty on works of art, of which alabaster figures constitute an important item, is reduced to one-half. But as a matter of fact, in Italy as in other European countries, the impression produced by the McKinley Bill is based, not on its treatment of individual commodities but on the general animus which is attributed to it. In Europe the Bill is generally regarded as a hostile demonstration, and although the peoples have presumably too much good sense to inaugurate any official counter demonstration, it is probable that they will come to a general understanding, to ignore the Exhibition in revenge for the McKinley Tariff Bill. The tone of the Italian communication appears to warrant this conclusion.

*New-Yorker Volkszeitung (Ind.), Oct. 9.*—The McKinley Tariff Bill will have something at least to its credit if it result, as is suggested, in bringing about an understanding between Germany and France. The *Siecle* reports that a distinguished diplomat, just returned from Berlin, expressed his astonishment at the friendly disposition towards France, exhibited in Berlin political circles. A wink from France, says the diplomat, would suffice to enlist Germany in concerted repressive action against the United States, for the customs war which must inevitably follow the adoption of the McKinley Bill.

If this Tariff law should actually result in breaking the ice, and in leading to a *rapprochement* between France and Germany, a desirable end would be achieved. Any approach of these two great civilized powers, is to be greeted with satisfaction if only because it would involve a weakening of Russia and her "reactionary hordes," quite apart from its influence in repressing the Chauvinism which dominates both countries concerned.

#### THE SITUATION IN DELAWARE.

*Baltimore Sun (Dem.), Oct. 9.*—The political situation in Delaware is decidedly interesting at present. It is all the more interesting by reason of the unexpected victory of the Republican Legislative ticket in 1888, the result of which was the election of a Republican to represent Delaware in the United States Senate. That event, due in part to dissensions among the Democrats, and in part also, it is said, to a plentiful distribution of boodle from Philadelphia, spurs both parties to extraordinary exertions in the present contest. With the Democrats it is a question of "redeeming the State," with their opponents the problem is to perpetuate their control. The outlook just now is favorable, it is stated, to the Democrats. They have a Democratic majority in the State to begin with. With the exception of 1872, the Democrats have carried the State in the Presidential contests for twenty-six years, and the only reason for failure in 1872, was that Mr. Greeley was not considered a good enough Democrat to vote for. The Democratic majority for presidential electors in 1880 was about 1,000. This was increased in 1884 to over 4,000, and in 1888, when the Republicans captured the Legislature, the majority for Mr. Cleveland was 3,396. With unity in the party, Delaware, it is believed, is safely Democratic, and this year there is substantial unity. The "kickers" of 1888 are supporting the regular ticket. The activity and enthusiasm of the Democracy in the present campaign are said to be extraordinary. Their fight is being pushed aggressively, and if oratory and educational literature still count for anything, as against the money of the tariff lords, the result of the approaching election will be Democratic victory. Both parties have declared for a constitutional convention. That is no longer a disturbing factor. The only open question now is whether proposed legislative reforms shall be carried out by the one party or the other.

#### THE CONTEST IN OHIO.

*Cincinnati Post (Rep.), Oct. 9.*—There is undoubtedly a split in the Hamilton County

Democracy. Governor Campbell has set himself against the gang and the gang will strike back and hit hard. The gangsters propose to show the governor that he cannot with impunity treat them slightly. They are a power in machine politics and they know it. Many leaders state openly that the Democratic ticket in Hamilton County will be defeated. They speak of the anticipated result gleefully and with a self-satisfied air of justification. Much as some regret the necessity, they are willing to sacrifice their Congressional nominees, Cosgrave and Brown, in order to insure absolutely the defeat of the county ticket and the State ticket, so far as this county is concerned. It is human nature for the Republicans to rejoice at this state of affairs, and they will accept the Democratic defection with profuse thanks.

## FOREIGN.

### THE UNION OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

*Il Diritto, Rome, Oct. 1.*—The manifestations made in Spain, at Madrid, Seville, Barcelona, and other places in favor of an Iberian Union, and the proof there of a brotherly feeling toward the Portuguese, may be regarded as symptoms of intellectual progress in our western sister peninsula, in the sense of a complete national union. In fact, such a union, forming, as it would, a nation divided only by dialects, would secure a rapid resurrection and the regaining of that social and political position which justly belongs to Iberia in the great life of modern nations.

The state of things in Portugal has given a new occasion for such fraternal manifestations on the part of the Spaniards. The Democratic and Liberal Italians hail these manifestations with joy, trusting that Spaniards and Portuguese will unite in a single State, each preserving the autonomy of their kingdoms. United, but autonomous, the two peoples Portuguese and Spanish, will gain in power, in civilization and in consideration.

The principle of a Spanish-Portuguese union under a federal agreement, but with the unity of each, can and ought to be the true fountain of concord between the two countries. For the sake of Iberian interests, the people of those countries ought to look beyond their personal dynastic interests involved, just as Italy did, led by Cavour and Garibaldi.

There are not wanting, either in Portugal or Spain, men of intellect and whose hearts are warm with love of country, able to settle the difficulties in the way of national union. It appears now poetry, as the Italian union appeared to many, but it will be, like ours, a reality. Another great and powerful nation will arise in Europe—a glorious advent, a greater guarantee of peace. Italy and France will promptly grasp the hand of their new sister, reappearing in a more beautiful form, and under the ægis of liberty.

### THE PORTUGUESE DIFFICULTIES.

*Revista Contemporanea, Madrid, Sept. 30.*—No international occurrences at this moment are more important and interesting—certainly not in this piece of Europe called the Iberian Peninsula—than what is taking place in Portugal. Great Britain, with her eternal ambition, has made herself odious to our neighbors. It is clear that the Government of Portugal is under the sad necessity of temporizing, while the national spirit is in an exalted state and rebels against the imposition of brute force. In Lisbon, in Oporto, in Coimbra, the manifestations have been alarming. As if this were not enough, there comes news from Portuguese India of disorders at Goa caused by the ambition of England. The situation is grave, since the throne of Dom Carlos is in danger, and the Spanish republican journals daily declare that the royal house of the Braganzas hangs by a thread which may break at any moment.

In this perturbed state of affairs Senhor Martens Ferrao, the Portuguese Ambassador

near the Holy See, has been recalled to form a government. He is a worthy gentleman with an honorable past. He has been Minister of the Government, and presided for some years over the Chamber of Peers. He was chosen by the late King Louis to direct the education of his sons, a trust which Senhor Ferrao discharged with great judgment and fidelity. In 1885 he was appointed Ambassador to the Vatican.

Some Portuguese journals use the language of moderation and patriotism. They are not ignorant of the great responsibilities of the press in this crisis, and proclaim the necessity of a patriotic truce, in order not to irritate by new elements of discord the grave international problems now pending. No action can be more meritorious to-day in Portugal, than that which tends to soften the clamor of the public spirit and to tranquillize the minds of the frightened classes, to reestablish order, and by it guarantee the peace which is so necessary for Portugal.

### THE ELECTION IN BRAZIL.

*N. Y. Star, Oct. 15.*—Nearly complete returns from the election in Brazil go to show that the new Government is well established in the sympathies of the people. The vote indicates the existence of an opposition party, but its numbers are comparatively insignificant, amounting to only one out of three of the recorded voters. It would be strange, indeed, if the monarchy had not as many friends as that still left among the nobility. The feeling for the old regime does not, however, appear to be powerful enough to seriously embarrass the Republic, and the sentiment is probably destined to grow weaker rather than stronger as time goes on.

## SOCIAL TOPICS.

### THE RACE PROBLEM.

*Charleston News and Courier (Dem.), Oct. 9.*—The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* does not see the difficulties in the way of settling the race question in the South that are so apparent to the white people of that section, and is evidently of the opinion that the unreasonable obstinacy of the same people in not accepting the suggestions offered for their guidance by more or less friendly outsiders is really the only difficulty in the way of a ready settlement. As our contemporary is itself one of the more friendly of these distant advisers, and now offers a definite suggestion of its own, with a statement of the facts, or assumptions, on which it is based, perhaps it ought to have a hearing.

The *Telegraph's* suggestion is stated as follows:

"The duty of the South is as plain as it can be. Let them welcome the white immigrant. Let them assist the colored laborer to transfer himself to some other section, whenever opportunity may occur, and then, with fair treatment, open school-houses, permission to enter all branches of manual labor, skilled and unskilled, the negro will be able to work out his own salvation."

This plan is simple enough, and would go very far undoubtedly towards settling the race question as it is now presented in two or three of the Southern States. It may interest the *Telegraph*, however, to learn that it is not now proposed for the first time. A "hearty welcome" has been extended to white immigrants by every Southern State for twenty-five years, at least; but they have not yet come. It has been often suggested during the same period, that the conditions of both races in the South would be undoubtedly and greatly improved, if a considerable number of the colored race would emigrate to "some other section"; but they have not gone, and show no marked inclination to go—notwithstanding the "brutal powers" employed "to keep them down" where they are. The indications are that no great change in the relative proportions of the two races will take place during the next generation, at least.

What will be the conditions during that



period? The answer to this question is clearly given by the *Telegraph* itself, when it says: "This race question in the South will never be settled, while there is a single State in which the negroes are a very large element. The mere reversal of the situation in South Carolina would not by any means settle it there. Neither would it in Mississippi, Louisiana, or any other State where there is a large and growing negro population."

This is undoubtedly true. The race question will never be settled anywhere in the United States so long as there is "a single State in which the negroes are a very large element," and they are likely to constitute always a very large element in nearly a score of States, at least. But how does the *Telegraph*, then, think that its plan will settle the question?

*The Advance (Relig.), Chicago, Oct. 9.*—Says Senator Morgan, of Alabama: "Every day the distance increases between these races, and they are becoming more jealous and intolerant of each other. This condition is disclosed in the schools, churches, and in every industrial pursuit. The field for negro labor, except in the heaviest drudgery and in menial occupations, is constantly narrowing, until their presence is not tolerated in the higher commercial pursuits, or in the use of important corporate franchises." Can it be that our white brethren in "schools, churches, and in every industrial pursuit" down there are so heartless and niggardly in spirit as such a declaration implies; that they will not "tolerate" their colored brethren anywhere else than in the heaviest drudgery and in the menial occupations and would choke them off from every aspiration toward higher things? Had another said it of them, it would have been resented, one would suppose, as a grievous slander. Christian people at the North do not like to believe it possible that the white people in Alabama and other Southern States, who profess to be Christians, are really so infidel to the total spirit and teaching of Christ, as this distinguished Alabama Senator represents them as being.

*Arkansas Democrat, Oct. 7.*—There will be a State convention of colored people at McCrory, from Nov. 20 to 23, to take into consideration the question of emigration to Liberia and the Congo. The colored people who go to Africa and "grow up with the country" will be wise.

*New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung (Dem.), Oct. 8.*—The guiding spirits of the National Republican machine have inaugurated the Presidential campaign betimes. They have promulgated a scheme for the settlement of negroes from both Carolinas, in Indiana, West Virginia and Connecticut, a measure which would give these States a safe Republican majority. The scheme is propounded under the mask of philanthropy, of friendly anxiety for the well-being of the colored man and brother, whose condition in the Carolinas is said to be so bad that it is no longer endurable; the Republicans recognizing it as no more than the commonest duty of neighborly love to transplant them to more favored countries where a brighter future awaits them.

There is a brilliant ring in these beautifully expressed sentiments; but the undertaking is nevertheless attended with many difficulties, not the least of which is the reputation of the promoters. The promoters of the brilliant idea are Quay, "blocks-of-five" Dudley and Treasurer Huston; and the majority of the people of the land will be likely to shake their heads very dubiously at the suggestion that these celebrities have all at once experienced so lively an anxiety for the welfare of the negro, that they are prepared to sacrifice time and money for the improvement of his condition.

The services of D. McDonald Lindsey—one of Grant's revenue collectors—have been employed to enthrone the negroes on behalf of emigration, and Huston has undertaken to

win the President over to the scheme and secure his official promotion of it.

As regards the practical difficulties of the proposed scheme, it might be a much easier matter to transfer the negroes to the States indicated than to keep them there until 1892, notwithstanding the fact that since the passage of the Tariff Bill, the "frying out of the fat" can be taken in hand with renewed energy and satisfactory results. The negroes are not suited to the Northern States, and anything but a warm welcome awaits them there.

#### THE MORMON QUESTION.

*St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Oct. 8.*—The Mormon Church has formally surrendered to the law of the land, and ordered its disciples to obey that law in all future marriages. It distinctly accepts the law as a new revelation of the Divine will because it is backed by a force which the Mormon Church cannot withstand. This is the most sensible conclusion that that church has reached for many a day.

*Detroit Journal, Oct. 9.*—The announcement of the Mormon leaders that they have given up polygamy is only intended to throw the United States authorities off the scent. Plural marriages will be conducted in secrecy hereafter. The pretended renunciation is directly contradicted by the boast of President Woodruff only a few days ago that the Mormons are growing at the rate of 2,000 a year by immigration from Europe. These immigrants are largely women who have votes. They are, therefore, so far as the elections in Utah are concerned, as potent as men.

These women are induced to immigrate by promises that they will be married to rich Mormons; that they will live in ease and luxury, and be received literally and figuratively with open arms. Instead of that as Miss Coulter, a returned Utah missionary, testifies, they are taken charge of by the church and disposed of without a voice of their own in the matter. Instead of being supported by the church they are forced to support the church. They are crowded into families occupying miserable adobe huts and live chiefly on fish and corn meal. The better looking of the women are "sealed" to the elders of the Mormon Church.

Thus the law against polygamy, if not defied, is evaded. But the United States Government is doing little or nothing to prevent it. It allows these women to land in the United States and wend their way to Utah. Everybody knows that they will be made tools and victims of the Mormon Church; that they are recruits for polygamy and they make the task of eradicating the evil all the more difficult.

*Deseret Weekly (Mormon) Salt Lake City, Oct. 4.*—A dispatch from New York in reference to "Mormon" immigration, relates to one of those absurd efforts on the part of people who know nothing of the matter, to interfere with people who desire to make their homes in Utah. They come here for no immoral purpose, unless it is immoral to leave England for the United States, and there is not any law upon the statute books of the nation which can be construed to debar them from landing on these shores. We will add that their coming here has not the slightest connection with polygamy, and the officers named and all other persons who wish to do so, are welcome to do all the watching they may choose for the purpose suggested. They will only have their labor for their pains.

Garbled accounts of an alleged report of the Utah Commission to the Secretary of the Interior have been sent over the wires from here, and the evident effort of the fiend is to stir up a few the periodical excitement about "Mormonism" and "polygamy." It would be naturally supposed that such dispatches would emanate from Washington, if the Commission had made its annual report and filed it in the usual way. But they all start from the same lying centre and are sent out with the same nefarious object.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

##### THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN TWO STATES.

*America (Ind.), Chicago, Oct. 9.*—Every friend of free, non-sectarian American schools must be struck with the contrast between the manner in which the Republicans of Illinois and Wisconsin are fighting the battle of "the little school-house" against the hosts of Rome and of alien prejudice. Upon a platform that pledges the devotion of the party "to the common school as the chief factor in the education of the people," the Republicans of Wisconsin, under the leadership of Governor Hoard, are waging a winning fight upon the foes of universal education in the American language. From the very start the party of Lincoln and of Grant in that State has accepted the challenge of the Roman priesthood and the Lutheran pedagogues to test the sentiment of the voters squarely upon this momentous issue. Seeing that there could be no compromise with the enemies of a compulsory school system short of complete surrender to Church and alien dictation, the Republicans of Wisconsin have determined to make the issue so plain and the contest so hot that there can be no mistake as to its meaning nor misinterpretation of the verdict.

But how goes the fight in Illinois? While the enemies of education and intelligence are sowing their lies and spreading their nets in all directions, what are the friends of free schools doing to arouse and rally the voters to the defense of the chief bulwark of free institutions? Of a verity, nothing. Beyond a cowardly and trimming statement issued by their candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, in which he is willing to surrender the principle of public inspection of private schools, and to forego instruction in arithmetic and geography in English—the Republican party of Illinois seems prepared to let the compulsory school law go by default, or worse still, to sell it out for the miserable mess of pottage known as a legislative majority. This is both cowardly and shortsighted.

*Chicago News (Ind.), Oct. 9.*—It is no longer a secret that candidates of both political parties for the State Legislature have been solicited to personally pledge themselves to the repeal of the Illinois compulsory education law. The avowed enemies of State supervision of schools are well organized and they are now making efforts to place all candidates for the Legislature on record in advance. This appeal to the party nominees has, of course, given the school issue a pronounced political significance in the campaign. It is anticipated that the Republican managers will gladly accept the issue, and that they at least will not fear to openly appeal to the suffrages of the people on the school question.

If Illinois is also to be a battle-ground upon which the enemies of State control of schools and the defenders of the present school system will measure their respective strength, there will be nothing gained in postponing the issue. No patriotic citizen of Illinois should hesitate to intelligently defend the right of the State to compel the education of all children within the State's borders. The issue upon which a portion of the foreign-born citizens differ with the rest of the State's population, is the right of the State to also compel the teaching of the English language in all schools, public or private, for at least a certain period in each year. The Republicans can well afford to make this an issue of the campaign. It is one of the weakest points in the armor of their opponents, that the latter count upon the support of open enemies of the present compulsory law.

Illinois will never surrender the principle of State supervision of all schools, public or private, in so far as the compulsory teaching of the English language is concerned.

## TEMPERANCE.

## REFORM A LA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE.

*The Voice (Pro.), New York, Oct. 16.*—The People's Municipal League of New York was organized for the purpose of rescuing our City Government from the corrupt politics which has dominated here so many years. In order to overthrow corruption it has accordingly united with the most thoroughly corrupt organization in New York City, namely, the County Democracy. Of late years the record of the County Democracy has been even worse than Tammany's. And yet this "reform" ticket now placed before the voters was chosen by a joint committee from the League, the County Democracy and the Republican party, and the most important places on it were given the County Democracy.

On the Republican side two of the most active politicians engaged in making up the ticket were Shed. Shook, the brewer, and Barney Biglin, the saloon politician.

It may be said that the County Democracy and the Republican machine politicians had to be admitted to the alliance in order to defeat Tammany. Exactly. In other words, then, there is no way of defeating corrupt Tammany Hall except by another combination, almost, if not quite, equally corrupt! And if the combination succeeds, how much better off are we? The worst enemy to reform is this sort of pseudo-reform, that misleads with false hopes and thinks to outwit the devil in the use of his own weapons. We know that the Municipal League started out with high purposes; but, as a clergyman who was one of its active promoters now confesses, the politicians outwitted the preachers at every point. In confirmation, we note the emphatic endorsement given the ticket by the Republican and County Democracy saloon-keepers. According to *The World*, moreover, the literary bureau of the triple alliance has sent out a type-written manifesto, which contains the following sentence glorying in the help of the brewers:

"Representatives of the Brewers' Association have said that the Association would not spend any money in support of Tammany, but they would spend it this year for the People's Municipal League candidates."

Here is the undiluted truth: clean politics is an iridescent dream through any other channel than that of open, unyielding warfare on the saloon. Any movement that proposes to purify our municipal government without such a warfare, is certain to end in a quagmire. This is not a popular truth, but the iron logic of events is bringing it home to men's minds more and more.

*We can have saloons, or we can have clean politics; but we can not have both.*

## A PLEA FOR THE RUMSELLER.

*Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular, N. Y., Oct. 10.*—The bar-rooms are the clubs and social meeting-places of the men who use them, and the character of the place is determined by the men who use it. If it is suppressed, or its business hindered by law, the only possible result is the substitution of a worse place, which presently becomes unlicensed and entirely out of the reach of the law. The demand will be supplied, and the aim of the law should be to fit the demand—to adjust itself to the habits of the society. When the barkeeper feels that he is no longer under the ban of the law, he will make his place as quiet and as respectable as he can. He feels now that he cannot comply with the law and carry on his trade, and he is less solicitous regarding the amenities of his business.

No, it is not the rum-sellers as such who are responsible for all or for nine-tenths or any other large proportion of existing vice and corruption. Let the clergymen do their duty, and so sow their seed that nobody will want a drink after one o'clock in the morning, and all of the rumshops will close at one. And if there is a demand for rum after one o'clock, it will be supplied, law or no law. Let the law address itself to preventing disorder, let the preachers

teach morality, let the rum-sellers supply the demand for rum as it exists, and all will be well, as far as the law can have anything to do with it.

Perhaps the rumshops are only the little flowers on the great tree of universal suffrage, that grows so luxuriantly in our rich city soil, manured with the refuse of Europe. Let us try to make them as beautiful as we can, but do not let us cut them off and so drive back the sap and rot the tree.

## PROHIBITION A CONFESSION OF WEAKNESS.

*New Yorker-Staats Zeitung, Oct. 4.*—It is beyond all question that nowhere in the world is the appetite for strong drink so imperative or the evil so wide-spread as in the United States. The American excels in drunkenness and in all its frightful consequences as in other pursuits; but this does not deter a great many Americans from charging the evil to immigrant foreigners. The American flies to prohibition to screen himself against himself, and calls upon his fellow-citizens to submit themselves equally to the restraint with all its consequences. In the face of opposition to his exacting demands, he exhibits himself as utterly lost to all sense and, even comprehension, of the fundamental principles of free institutions.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## AMERICA LEADS IN IRON AND STEEL.

*Engineering, London, Oct. 3.*—Now that the members of the British Iron and Steel Institute are holding high festival in the United States, it is interesting to recall the fact that the American Union has become the first iron-producing country in the world. This proud position was long held by Great Britain; but the rapid growth of American capital and population, the vast extent of the United States, and their abounding stores of natural wealth, have all told in favor of American metallurgical pre-eminence, which has now become an accomplished fact. We have omitted to notice one circumstance which has largely contributed to the change which has taken place, we refer to the great progress which metallurgical industry has made in the Southern States during the last ten years and even during the last five years. By the Southern States we mean Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Georgia, Maryland, Texas and North Carolina. These nine States produced between them 342,537 tons of iron in 1885. In 1886 the total was carried to 415,528 tons; in 1887, to 445,226 tons; in 1888, to 485,852 tons; in 1889, to 744,610 tons; and in 1890, to 961,965 tons. Each year closes, it should be observed, for the purposes of the comparison at June 30; it is this arrangement which enables 1890 to be brought into the calculation. The progress achieved in connection with southern metallurgy is especially observable in Alabama, which made 463,451 tons of iron in 1890, as compared with 364,346 tons in 1889, 169,696 tons in 1888, 146,280 tons in 1887, and 118,186 tons in 1886. On all sides southern metallurgy is making progress, although only just a beginning has been made at present in Texas and North Carolina. As a result of the great advance which American metallurgy has been making during the last five years, the importation of foreign iron and steel into the United States has very sensibly declined. In the first half of 1887 these imports amounted to 960,649 tons; in the first half of 1888, to 472,089 tons; in the first half of 1889, to 404,591 tons; and in the first half of 1890, to 314,969 tons.

The basis of the metallurgical industry of any country is the quantity of pig which it makes; and in this respect the Americans have been making marvellous advances every year since 1886. In that year they made 2,954,209 tons of pig; in 1887, 3,415,210 tons; in 1888, 3,382,502 tons; in 1889, 4,100,995 tons; and in 1890—that is, in the twelve months ending June 30, 1890—5,109,737 tons. The production has thus almost doubled itself during the

last five years; and notwithstanding this extraordinary result there have been no important accumulations of stocks. Upon the whole everything appears to show that American metallurgical progress rests upon a solid and substantial foundation.

*The Bullionist, London, Oct. 4.*—Owing to the meeting of the members of the Iron and Steel Congress, in America, attention is being drawn to the rapid strides which the iron and steel industries have made during the last fifteen years. At that time large quantities of iron were being imported from Great Britain, prices ruled high, and iron-masters made large fortunes. All this has passed away, and America herself produces for her own requirements, rapidly increasing as they are. It is, however, the South which appears likely to be the home of the iron industry. The greater number of furnaces are in that district, where towns are springing up with great rapidity.

## ASKING A HIGH PRICE.

*Politekken, Copenhagen, Sept. 8.*—Some time ago we were quite startled by a telegram, from New York, announcing that the Copenhagen murderer, Alexander Philipsen—who had made his name and exploits known also in that city by trying to send the corpse of his victim, packed in a box like common merchandise, through its custom house—had arrived there and been arrested immediately upon recognition. As the real murderer is still in custody here, safe and alive, it was easy enough to convince the authorities in New York, that a mistake of some kind must have taken place. The supposed murderer was released and we supposed, of course, that that was the end of the story.

But no! A second telegram informs us, that the prisoner in question, who also bears the name Alexander Philipsen, and is said to have some resemblance to the murderer in personal appearance, hasty round, brought suit against the city of New York, and asks for two millions of dollars, that is, eight million crowns, in damages. This second telegram is nearly as startling as the first one. The amount of damages demanded is to such a degree out of proportion to the inconvenience suffered, that it becomes completely ridiculous. And yet, every one who is a little conversant with American life, will know that there may be a good deal more truth in this fable than appears on the surface.

In New York, as in all the large cities of the Union, there are syndicates, backed with enormous capital, whose whole business consists in taking up such cases of damages. Hardly has an old fellow stumbled over an ash barrel left standing on the side-walk or an old spinster come in too close contact with a street car, before an agent will offer her the services of such a syndicate in carrying her suit through the court, on condition of receiving, for instance, one-half, or three-fourths of the damages awarded. No doubt Mr. Al. Philipsen is now in the hands of such a syndicate, and—who can tell it?—in the course of a couple of months, he may turn out a millionaire.

## SUPERSTITIONS.

*Religious Telescope, Dayton, O.*—(*Weekly organ of the United Brethren in Christ.*) Sept. 17.—The Pope says he is confident that Cardinal Newman is at rest in Heaven; but he will pray for his soul. He would better spend that time in praying for the souls of those thousands upon thousands of members of his church who are keeping saloons and cursing their fellows by dealing out beer and rum. Cardinal Newman's destiny is fixed beyond the power of the Pope, or a thousand popes for that matter, to change it; but if his Holiness would vigorously betake himself to the practical work of suppressing the rum-traffic, and issue a bull that every Catholic who sells intoxicating liquors shall be excommunicated and denied absolution, he could doubtless save many a Catholic from a drunkard's grave and a drunkard's hell.



## Index of Periodical Literature.

## AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

## EDUCATION.

Ethics in Popular Education, The true position of. F. W. Conrad, D.D., LL.D. *Lutheran Quarterly*, Oct. The Bible must be read in schools; Education is a function of the Church and not of the State. 16 pp.

## POLITICAL.

Armenia, An Armenian's cry for. J. Arratoon Malcolm (of the Haisadan). *XIX Cent.*, Oct. Claims that England's interests, and Armenian capacity for self-government, alike demand her independence in local affairs. 8 pp.

Finance, Imperial, of the last four years. Sir Thomas H. Farrar, Bart. 20 pp. *Contemp. Rev.*, Oct. Observations on British Finance: 1. National Debt. 2. Army and Navy Expenditure. 3. New Sources of Taxation. 20 pp.

Turkish Question, A Glimpse at the. Aaron Godfrey. *Drake's Mag.*, Oct. Predicts an early disintegration of the Turkish Empire. 2 pp.

## RELIGIOUS.

Angels. Rev. D. F. Brindle, D.D. *Reformed Quar. Rev.*, Oct. Treats of the nature and substance of angels, their mission and labors, also of the Devil and his angels. 25 pp.

China, The forward movement in. William Wright, D.D. *Contemp. Rev.*, Oct. 12 pp. Referring especially to the missionary work in China. 12 pp.

Church Unity. Samuel Z. Beam, D.D. *Reformed Quar. Rev.*, Oct. To be achieved by the elimination of all those contradictory and divergent elements which created disunion. 13 pp.

Christendom, The Reunion of. Rev. S. N. Callendar, D.D. *Reformed Quar. Rev.*, Oct. The union of the Church rests on the mystical union between Christ and believers. 18 pp.

Congregationalism, Weakness of the. 1. As seen from the pews, B. Paul Neuman. 2. As seen from the pulpit, The Rev. Herbert Darlow. *XIX Cent.*, Oct. 13 pp.

Efficiency in the Ministry. Harlan K. Fenner. *Lutheran Quar.*, Oct. Depends on the minister recognizing that he is a humble minister bearing a message from the infinite God, and on sympathy and mental discipline. 11 pp.

Government, Proposed new chapter in the Form of. Prof. William Henry Roberts, Robert M. Patterson, President Francis L. Patton. *Presbyterian and Reformed Rev.*, Oct. On chapter XXIII. of Amendments in Presbyterian church government. 20 pp.

Ideal in Life, The Significance of the. E. R. Eschback, D.D. *Reformed Quar. Rev.*, Oct. Traces all present achievement to past ideals. 15 pp.

Justification by Faith. Rev. C. T. Billheimer, D.D. *Lutheran Quar. Rev.* Upholds the doctrine in its integrity. 24 pp.

Laity, The Church Work for. What it should be and how it can be secured. Rev. D. B. Lady. *Reformed Quar. Rev.* To know, believe in, and obey Christ with all that this involves. 20 pp.

Missions, Country. Melancthon W. Jacobus. *Presbyterian and Reformed Rev.*, Oct. Urges the duty of country pastors to prosecute mission work on all sides. 10 pp.

Missions. Rev. Arthur Bell, A.M. *Lutheran Quarterly*, Oct. The great missionary work of to-day is home missions. 9 pp.

Nature, The Testimony of. Prof. George Macloski. *Presbyterian and Reformed Rev.*, Oct. The testimony of nature not to be regarded as antagonizing revelation because of apparent disagreement. 11 pp.

Newman, John Henry. Rev. William Frederick Faber. *Reformed Quar. Rev.*, Oct. An appreciative review of his career. 16 pp.

New Testament Scriptures, Historic Origin of. Prof. Thos. G. Apple, LL.D. *Reformed Quar. Rev.*, Oct. Discusses the evidence of historic origin as distinct from the origin of the revelation they contain. 20 pp.

Old Lights and New. Sir J. William Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S., C.M.G. *Mag. of Christian Literature*. A comment on Dr. Huxley's article in the *XIX Century*, July. 9 pp.

Pentateuch, The Egypticity of the. Alfred H. Kellogg. *Presbyterian and Reformed Rev.* Cites evidences of Moses' familiarity with Egypt. 23 pp.

Presbyterian System, Biblical limits of the. Christine Van der Veen. *Presbyterian and Reformed Rev.*, Oct. The authority of the Church confined to those relations which exist between Christ and the whole Church. 20 pp.

Religious Consciousness, The. Prof. Edward D. Morris. *Presbyterian and Reformed Rev.* Maintains that the true Christian consciousness will never overstep the bounds of the inspired word. 15 pp.

Sanctification, A Biblical View of. Rev. J. T. Gladhill, A.M. *Lutheran Quarterly*, Oct. A critical review of the importance attached to Sanctification in the Bible, from Genesis to Revelations. 14 pp.

Unbelief, Popular, Its Cause and Cure. Rev. G. H. Geberding, A.M. *Lutheran Quar. Rev.*, Oct. The cause is in the heart, not the head; the remedy is earnest, fearless preaching of the whole Gospel. 11 pp.

## SCIENTIFIC.

Bees and Darwinism. Right Rev. The Bishop of Carlisle. *XIX Century*. Disputes Roman's position in which he claims that Darwin satisfactorily explains the architecture of the hive by natural selection. 13 pp.

Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Insects, Reptiles, and a Woman's Thoughts About them. Elsa D'Esterre Keeling. *Gentleman's Mag.*, Oct. 7 pp.

Cerebellum, Two Cases of Tumor of the. J. Arthur Booth, M.D. *Jour. Nervous and Mental Diseases*, Oct., 9 pp.

Friedreich's Disease, Two cases of. Charles Henry Brown, M.D. *Jour. Nervous and Mental Disease*, Oct., 12 pp. This disease is hereditary degeneration of the spinal cord.

Hypnotism in Relation to Crime and the Medical Faculty. A. Taylor Inness. *Contemp. Rev.*, Oct., 12 pp.

Insanity, Clinical Evidences of Borderland. Irving C. Rosse, M.D. *Jour. Nervous and Mental Disease*, Oct., 15 pp. Clinical history of several cases of mental disturbance bordering on insanity successfully treated by the writer.

Insanity, Moral. Professor G. D. Stakley, A. M., M. D. *Lutheran Quarterly*, Oct. Reviews and criticises a special case, and recognizes a measure of legal responsibility. 8 pp.

Nerve Tissues, On Gold Chloride as a Staining Agent for. Henry S. Upson, M.D. *Jour. Nervous and Mental Disease*, Oct., 11 pp.

Spinal Cord, A Contribution to the Pathology of Solitary Tubercle of the. Christian A. Herter, M.D. *Jour. of Nervous and Mental Disease*, Oct., 15 pp. Report on the clinical history and pathological anatomy of three hitherto unpublished cases of massive or solitary tubercle within the spinal cord.

Statistics, The Study of. Michael G. Mulhall. *Contemp. Rev.*, Oct., 16 pp. Statement of general principles in the study of statistics. 16 pp.

Tuberculous meat and its consequences. Dr. Henry Behrend. *XIX Cent.*, Oct. Insists upon the communicability of tuberculosis by ingestion. 18 pp.

## SOCIOLOGICAL.

Counsellors. A multitude of (continued). H. H. Champion. *XIX Cent.*, Oct. A Discussion of the Labor Problem from divers standpoints. 16 pp.

Hindu Marriages, Meddling with. J. D. Rees, C. I. E. *XIX Cent.*, Oct. Argues that the Hindoos want no meddling, and that it would not, benefit them. 16 pp.

Ideals of the Masses, What are the. Hon. Reginald B. Brett. *XIX Cent.*, Oct. The writer sees little evidence of altruism; the highest ideal of the masses being to improve their position or that of their family. 8 pp.

Italy, The Economic Condition of. Dr. F. H. Geffcken. *Contemp. Rev.*, Oct., 19 pp. I. A general statement of causes that led to financial embarrassment. II. The organization of the public credit. III. The Commercial and Industrial condition of Italy. IV. Necessary actions and hopeful signs. 16 pp.

Literary young Woman, The. Kate Masterson. *Drake's Magazine*, Oct. (Illustrated.) 3 pp.

## UNCLASSIFIED.

Balquhider. George Eyre Todd. *Gentleman's Magazine*, Oct. Descriptive of the Macgregors and their picturesque Highland home. 5 pp.

Coca and Chocolate. Dr. Alfred J. A. Crespi. *Gentleman's Magazine*, Oct. A treatise on its literature, preparation, value and adulteration. 12 pp.

Dahomey and the French. Archer P. Crouch, *XIX Cent.*, Oct. Treats of the native troops, male and Amazon, and dwells on the difficulties presented by the swampy country between the coast and the Capital. 15 pp.

Domestic Service, In defense of. Miss Benson. *XIX Cent.*, Oct. Admits that domestic servants have ordinarily a harder time than they ought to have, but regards domestic service as a great power for good. 11 pp.

Trades-Unionism, New departure in. T. R. Threlfall. *XIX Cent.*, Oct. Discusses the split threatened by the efforts to secure an eight-hour day by legislation. 9 pp.

Trade-Union Movement, The New. Urquhart A. Forbes. *English Illustrated Magazine*, Oct. 10 pp.

Unemployed, Some experiments on behalf of the. Amos G. Warner. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Oct. Suggestions for rendering the pauper element self-supporting. 24 pp.

Value and Wages, Boehm Bawerk on. S. M. Macrane. *Quarterly Journal of Economic*, Oct. A discussion of the *Positive Theory* of Law in Economics. 20 pp.

Edinburgh. Mrs. Oliphant. Illustrated by George Reed, R. S. A. *English Illustrated Mag.*, October. 10 pp.

Gold and Silver, The commercial Relations of. B. D. Mackenzie. *Gentleman's Magazine*, October. 17 pp.

Government Office, A Model. Louis J. Jennings, M. P. *The English Admiralty office is the one indicated.* *XIX Cent.* 12 pp.

Herodotus, A Sixteenth Century. Rev. E. H. Tatham, M. A. *Gentleman's Magazine*, October. The term is applied to Nicander Nucleus of Corcyra, who accompanied an Embassy from the Emperor Charles the Fifth to Henry the Eighth, in 1545. 18 pp.

Hospitals, The Use and Abuse of. Sir Morell Mackenzie. 18 pp. *Contemp. Rev.*, Oct. 19 pp.

Irish Patriotism. Thomas Davis. Mr. Justice O'Hagan. *Contemp. Rev.*, Oct. 17 pp. A Biographical sketch of an Irish Patriot, the foremost of the Young Ireland Party of his day.

Jamaica, The awakening of. H. E. Sir Henry A. Blake, K. C. M. G. (Governor of Jamaica). *XIX Cent.*, October. Dwells on material progress and recommends the highlands as suited for European settlement. 11 pp.

Liddon, H. P. Canon Scott Holland. *Contemp. Rev.*, Oct., 8 pp. In Memoriam. 8 pp.

Unaccredited Heroes. H. Gilzean Reed. *Gentleman's Magazine*, October. These are selected from the ranks of Scotland's peasantry, and other socially humble poets. 13 pp.

Naval Warfare, Possibilities of. H. Arthur Kennedy. *Contemp. Rev.*, Oct., 9 pp. A consideration of the possibilities of danger to England in the event of a great struggle by sea.

New Guinea, In. William Nesbit. *English Illustrated Magazine*, October. 11 pp.

Newman's Influence, Some aspects of. Wilfred Ward, *XIX Cent.*, Oct. Attributes Newman's influence to his distinct personality, along with a capacity to be all things to all men. 12 pp.

Patent Law, A Century of. Chauncey Smith. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, October. Commends the Patent Law, as calling into existence a body of trained observers and experimenters. 26 pp.

Sicily, Manners and Customs in. 1890. Hamilton Aldé, *XIX Cent.* 14 pp.

Southern Railway and Steamship Association, The. Henry Hudson. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, October. 25 pp.

Territorial System, The. Thomas Graham. *Gentleman's Magazine*, October. Comments on the system now in vogue in the English Army whereby the Regiment has a local habitation in which it recruits. 9 pp.

## ITALIAN AND SPANISH.

¿ Quien Pertenece a Marruecos? El Vizconde de Campo Grande, *Revista Contemporanea*, Madrid, Sept. 15, 10 pp. Argument that the Empire of Morocco should belong to Spain.

Campañas del Primer Imperio. Paul Gaffarel, *Revista Contemporanea*, Madrid, Sept. 15, 8 pp. First of a series of translations of portions of a recent French work on "The Campaigns of the first Napoleon in Spain."

Cesare Correnti nella vita e nelle opere. Tullo Massarani, *Nuova Antologia*, Rome, Sept., 34 pp. Paper on the life and works of the Italian author, Cesare Correnti, lately deceased.

Enrico Stanley e le sue imprese Africane. Eugenio Ferro, *Nuova Antologia*, Rome, Sept., 25 pp. "Henry Stanley and his African Enterprises."

Literatura Rivoluzionaria.—*L'Indicatore* a Genova e a Livorno. Giuseppe Piergili, *Nuova Antologia*, Rome, Sept., 20 pp. Description of two journals published at Genoa and Leghorn, each called *The Indicator*, in the time of Mazzini, who contributed to the Genoese paper.

Legge, La ragione delle, secondo il Montesquieu e il Filangieri. Angelo Valdarini, *Nuova Antologia*, Rome, Sept., 18 pp. The reason why laws are necessary, according to Montesquieu and Filangieri.

Montserrat. J. Casañ, *Revista Contemporanea*, Madrid, Sept. 15, 24 pp. Second and last paper describing Montserrat near Barcelona.

Pace (La). Bonghi, *Nuova Antologia*, Rome, Sept., 19 pp. Argument in favor of substituting arbitration for war in the settlement of international disputes.

Peligro, Un Gran. (A Great Danger.) Rafael Álvarez Sereix, *Revista Contemporanea*, Madrid, Sept. 15, 11 pp. Showing the danger incurred by France in the diminution of her population.

Poesía Española, Los Principes de la. Juan Pérez de Gusman, *Revista Contemporanea*, Madrid, Sept. 15, 9 pp. Second of a series of selections of poems by the "Princes of Spanish Poetry."

Relacion que hizo de su viaje por España la señora Condesa D'Aulnoy en 1679. *Revista Contemporanea*, Madrid, Sept. 15, 18 pp. Continuation of a narrative by the Countess D'Aulnoy of a journey by her in Spain in 1675.

## Books of the Week.

## AMERICAN.

- African travellers (great), from Bruce and Mungo Park to Livingstone and Stanley. W. H. G. Kingston. G. Routledge & Sons. Cl., \$2.50.
- Against Heavy Odds; a tale of Norse heroism. Hjalmar Hj. Boyesen. C. Scribner's Sons. Cl., \$1.
- Alabama, A Compilation of the laws of. W. D. Adkinson. Brown Printing Co., Montgomery. Shp., \$5.
- (Another Flock of Girls). Nora Perry. Little, Brown & Co., Bost. Ill. Cl., \$1.75.
- Artists, Famous European. Sarah K. Bolton. T. Y. Crowell & Co., Cl., \$1.50.
- Ascotney Street; a neighborhood story. Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Bost. Cl., \$1.50.
- Assyrian and Egyptian Monuments, English translations of. A. H. Sayce, [and others] eds. James Pott & Co. Cl., \$1.75.
- Baptist Churches, The Standard Manual for. E. T. Hiscox, D.D. Am. Baptist Pub. Soc., Phila. Cl., 50c.
- Brampton Sketches: old-time New England life. Mrs. Mary B. Claflin. T. Y. Crowell & Co. Hf. cl., 30c.
- Butterflies of North America. W. H. Edwards. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Bost. Cl., \$2.25.
- Caldecott's, Randolph: Graphic pictures. Complete ed.: printed in colors by Edmund Evans. G. Routledge & Sons. Cl., \$10.
- Campbellism, Errors of. T. McK. Stuart. Cranston & Stowe, Cin. Cl., \$1.25.
- Church (the): her Ministry and Sacraments. H. J. Van Dyke, D.D. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. Cl., \$1.50.
- Coignet, Jean Roch. The narrative of Captain Coignet. (Soldier of the Empire) 1776-1850; ed. from original MS. by Loredon Larchey; from the French by Mrs. M. Carey (ill. by J. Le Blaut). T. Y. Crowell & Co. Hf. Cl., \$5. Hf. leath., \$2.50.
- Colorado. Statutory Citations and Constructions, Supreme and Federal Courts. Caesar A. Roberts. J. S. Randall. Pap., \$1.
- Court of Chancery (the), equitable jurisdiction of; an historical sketch; being the Yankee prize essay of the University of Cambridge for 1889. D. M. Kerly. Macmillan & Co. Cl., \$3.75.
- Earth (the), Aspects of: a popular account of some familiar geological phenomena. N. S. Shaler. New cheaper ed. C. Scribner's Sons. Cl., \$2.50.
- Equity, The doctrine of: a commentary of the law as administered by the Court of Chancery. J. Adams. T. & J. W. Johnson & Co., Phila. Shp., \$6.50.
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- European Days and Ways. Alfred E. Lee. J. B. Lippincott Co., Phila. Cl., \$2.
- Fraud, The Law of, on its Civil Side: A treatise on. Melville M. Bigelow. Little, Brown & Co., Bost. Shp., \$12.
- Grand Army Picture book; from April 12, 1861 to April 26, 1865. Hugh Craig. G. Routledge & Sons. Bds., \$1.25.
- Gray and his Friends: letters and relics in great part hitherto unpublished. Duncan C. Tovey, ed. Macmillan & Co. Cl., \$2.
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- Handbook Problems in direct fire. J. M. Ingalls. J. Wiley & Sons. Cl., \$4.
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- Israel: The lost tribes of; or Europe and America in History and Prophecy. C. L. McCarthy. J. B. Lippincott Co., Phil. Cl., \$1.
- Jungfrau von Orleans. J. F. Schiller. With an historical and critical introd., complete commentary, notes, etc. By C. A. Buchheim. (German classics.) Macmillan & Co. Cl., \$1.10.
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- Napoleon Bonaparte, Memoirs of, By his Private Secretary. Illustrated limited ed. L. Bourrienne. T. F. Crowell & Co. Hf. leath., \$10.
- Napoleon in Exile; or, a voice from St. Helena. Barry E. O'Meara. New issue. Worthington Co. Cl., \$3; Hf. cl., \$6.
- Noctes Ambrosianae: by J. Wilson, J. G. Lockhart, J. Hogg and W. Magnin; with memoirs of the authors, and annotated by R. Shelton Mackenzie; also a memoir of Prof. Wilson by his daughter. New issue. Worthington Co. Cl., \$9; hf. cl., \$18.
- North America, History of the Pacific States of. Hubert Howe Bancroft. The History Co., San Francisco, Cal. Cl., \$4.
- (Not of her Father's Race.) W. T. Meredith. Cassell Publishing Co. Cl., 75c.; pap., 50c.
- New Testament, Word Studies in. V. 3. The Epistles of Paul: Romans, Corinthians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, Philemon. Marvin R. Vincent, D.D. C. Scribner's Sons. Cl., \$4.
- New York. Annot. Code of Civil Procedure as in force July 1, 1890, with copious notes, etc., etc. Banks & Bros. Shp., \$7.50.

- Occult World (the). A. P. Sinnett. United States Book Co. Cl., \$1.
- Ohio Valley in Colonial days. Berthold Fernow. Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany. Bds., \$5.
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- Pump Catechism (the): a practical help to runners, owners and makers of pumps of any kind. 6th ed. R. Grimshaw. Woolfall, Clark & Zuggalla. Cl., \$1.
- Railroads of the United States for 1890. Manual of; in which is incorporated Poor's Directory of railway officials and directors. 23d year. H. V. Poor. H. V. & H. W. Poor. Cl., \$6.
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- Studies in letters and life. G. E. Woodberry. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Bost. Cl., \$1.25.
- Japan (old), Tales of; illustrated by Japanese artists. A. B. Mitford. Macmillan & Co. Cl., \$1.25.
- Texas reports, Conflicting civil cases in the. W. W. King. Gilbert Book Co., St. Louis. Shp., \$5.

## Current Events.

## Thursday, Oct. 9.

The Postal authorities seize the weekly edition of "The Atlanta Constitution" for violating the Anti-Lottery Law. The Secretary of the Treasury issues a circular offering to redeem 4 1-2 per cent. bonds, with interest to August 31, 1891. In New York City: Francis M. Scott is nominated by the People's Municipal League for Mayor.

O'Brien and Dillon escape, and forfeit their bail. Mr. Gladstone gives his opinion of the New United States Tariff Law; he says "it is a deplorable error, attended with severe and cruel consequences to innocent persons." Madame Bonnet, who confesses that she was a spy in the employ of the German Government, is sentenced to five years' imprisonment at Nancy, France. Emperor William arrives in Berlin from his Austrian trip.

## Friday Oct. 10.

Associate Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court, is stricken with paralysis. The Rev. Dr. Storrs is re-elected President of the American Board of Missions. The Rev. Dr. Woodrow's application for membership in the South Carolina Presbytery is rejected.

In New York City: Hugh J. Grant is renominated by the Tammany Hall County Convention for Mayor. The Republican County Convention endorse the city and county ticket nominated by the People's Municipal League; the County Democrats also accept the ticket. Mass-meeting of the People's League is held in Chickering Hall; addresses are made by Archdeacon Mackay-Smith, Father Ducey, Gen. Newton, R. W. Gilder and James P. Archibald.

The funeral of the Count of Casa More, the leader of the Conservative Party of Cuba, takes place in Havana.

## Saturday, Oct. 11.

The American Board of Missions adopts a resolution, petitioning Congress to take steps toward the prohibition of the exportation of intoxicating liquors to those countries where the missions of the Board are located.

A Portuguese cabinet is announced, with Gen. Souza as Prime Minister and Minister of War.

## Sunday, Oct. 12.

Thomas P. Gill, one of the Irish leaders sent to America, arrived in New York City. The Rev. Dr. Heber Newton preached a sermon against Tammany Hall and in favor of municipal reform.

The Socialist Congress opens in Halle, Germany; 366 delegates present. The Grand Duke Nicholas, of Russia, becomes insane.

## Monday, Oct. 13.

Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court of the United States, dies at Washington. General W. W. Belknap, ex-Secretary of War, is found dead in bed. The War Department issues specifications to bidders for the manufacture of 100 breech-loading guns to be used in coast defense. New York City: Francis M. Scott, the candidate of the People's Municipal League for Mayor, accepts the nomination. The Presbytery of New York passes a resolution requesting the Exhibition Committee at Chicago to close the coming exhibition on Sundays.

Mr. Gladstone refuses to receive a deputation from the Scottish Home Rule Association of Edinburgh. Memorial services for the late Mrs. Booth, wife of General Booth, of the Salvation Army, are held at Olympia, London. The physicians attending the King of Holland, decide that he is unfit to reign.

## Tuesday, Oct. 14.

The President returns to Washington. The Supreme Court adjourns as a mark of respect to Justice Miller. The Revision Committee of the Presbyterian General Assembly closes its first session at Pittsburgh, and adjourns to meet in Washington February 4. The celebrated "Andover case," which has been pending before the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts for more than three years, comes up for a final hearing in Boston. General James W. Husted, of New York, is nominated for Assemblyman for the twenty-first time.

New York City: A mass-meeting of the People's Municipal League is held in Cooper Union. Elliott F. Shepard is suspended from the Union League Club.

The Socialist Congress, at Halle, adopts a resolution favoring Parliamentary agitation in the cause of Socialism. The funeral of Mrs. Booth takes place in London. The members of the new Portuguese Cabinet take the oath of allegiance. A monument to Lessing is unveiled in Berlin. The Americanist Congress is formally opened in Paris.

## Wednesday, Oct. 15.

Speaker Reed makes a speech in Buffalo in defense of the McKinley Tariff Bill. The thirtieth annual convention of the Loyal Legion begins in St. Louis; ex-President R. B. Hayes presided. The Ohio Democratic Legislative caucus agree to a Bill authorizing the Governor to remove Cincinnati officials. The Leland Hotel in Syracuse is burned; 25 lives lost.

Dillon and O'Brien arrive at Cherbourg, and start for Paris. A new Salvadorian Cabinet is announced. The two final volumes, the seventh and eighth, of Lecky's "History of England in the Eighteenth Century" are issued. At the Socialists' conference in Halle, a red flag, the emblem of the Socialists, which for ten years has been under the ban of the law in Germany, floats from the platform.